United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



APPENDIX

76-1323

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76-8290

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IN THE

United States Court of Appeals

FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Appellee,

against

JACKSON D. LEONARD,

Defendant-Appellant.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York

APPENDIX VOLUME

Walter, Conston, Schurtman & Gumpel, P.C. Attorneys for Defendant-Appellant 280 Park Avenue New York, New York 10017 682-2323

ROBERT FISKE
United States Attorney for the
Southern District of New York
Attorney for Appellee
Foley Square
New York, New York
791-0005

JUL 27 1976

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JECOND CIRCUIT

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7-11-74	Filed Deft's, affirmation and notice of pre-trial motions for disc	overy dr	nd	
	inspection, Brady material, dismiss the indicement, etc., ret. 8-1	5-74.		
			_	
7-11-74	Filed Deft's memorandum of law in support of pre-trial motion dtd.	7-11-74	+-	
			_	
7-26-74	Filed Govt's. notice of readiness for trial after 9-14-74.			
				-
8-29-74	Filed MENO ENDORSED on deft's. motion dated 7-11-74. The motion i	s denied	ar	1
	granted as indicatedOwen, J. (mailed notice)			
			_	
9-3-74	Filed Govt's. bill of particulars.		-	
9-3-74	Filed Govt's. affidavit in opposition to daft's. motion dated 7-11	-74.		
9-3-74	Filed Govt's. memorandum on pre-trial motions.			
11-22-74	Trial set for January 6, 1974, at 10:00 A.M			
12-5-74	Piled Coyt's. offidavit & ORDER TO SHOU CAUGE for enforcement of a	1		
	tacum dated 9-27-76 directed to the Leonard Process Co. fue., re	c. 11-2	2-74	0:
12-5-74	Filed IL. D EDCC SELLING on Order to Sher Cours filed 12-5-75. Hoti	1		la nee
	with the pirates of 11-22-74. SO 6.4	notice	3).	
1-14-75	Filed Judge Guen's notice to the appropriate Judicial Authority is	Londo		31:16:1
	for the return of the interial witness.			
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	del Adi. Caril 1/13/75 @ 10:00 a.H. Caen J.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
142-3-75V21	led deft's. memorandum of law requesting that rule of Cambbe	ll v. United States	178
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DATE	# 75.2/8	Judga
3-7-75 L	Filed Judgment & Conmitment(Arty, Present) The Deft, is hereby committed to the custody of the Arty. Gen. or his authorized representative for imprisonment for a period of Eighteen 18 Nonths on each of counts 1 and 2 to run	
	be confined to a fail type institution for a period of Three (3) Months.	
	placed on UNSUPERVISED probation for a pariod of Vifteen (15) Northy, to	
	the deft. shall pay the assessed costs of prosecution, the assessed by law. Sentence is STAYED pending aspeal. Grea J	
3-11-75	Issued Commitment.	
3-10-75 V	Filed Deft's, affidavit & setice of motion for judgment of acquittal and a new trial, ret. 3-7-75. Motion disposed of in accordance with the minutes of March 7, 1975.	-
3-12-75	Filed affidavit of Arnold Reiner, dated 1-24-75.	
3-12-75	Filed affidavit of Jerry Sussman, dated 1-27-75.	
3-12-75	Filed affidavit of Mortimer Laski.	
3-11-75	Filed transcript of record of proceedings dated 1-3-75.	
3-11-75	Filed transcript of record of proceedings dated 1-21-75.	:
3-13-75V	Filed deft's notice of approf from the final judgment entered on 3-7-75. Mailed notice to Jackson D. Leanard, 37 West 37th St.N.Y.C. & U.S. Attorney's Office.	·
•	Filed notice of certification & transmittal of the record on appeal to the U.S.C.	
1	Filed organistion per sy helite to record un lighteal	
\$4-25-75	Filed Govt's, memorandum of law in support of motion to require assurance that the fine will be paid.	
3 4-23-75	Filed Govt's, affidavit & notice of motion to require deposit of fines or posting of bond pending appeal, ret. 5-16-75.	
Hay 1-7	Deposition of Joseph J. Tragno. and continued deposition of Robert Schulmen.	
l A	Wiled deposition of Mortimer Lasti.	
11y 6.75	VFiled notice of certification & transmittal of the supplemental record on appeal,	L
1 ,	Filed transcript of record of proceedings dtd: March 7-75.	
	to the U.S.C.A. Viled 21tile, Supplemental Affidavit in support of notion pursuant to Rule 33(a)	
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74 cr. 599 OUEN J.	74 cr. 599
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by Judge Conner on July 24-	ng exhibits to be transmitted to U.S.C.A. / Signed 75. Exhibits transmitted:(1) Subspaces Duces Tector District Director of IRS in N.Y. on Jon 2-75 and (2) which was served on Secty. of State Swiss Dask, Dept. on Jan 8-75.
	n & transmittal of the second supplemental record
	s. motion to require deposit of fine. Motion
10-3-75 Filed notice of certification	a & transmittal of the 4th Supplemental Record on
-11-76 Filed True Copy of Supre (mailed notice)	eme Ct. of U.S. Mandate: Peti(on Denied.
-12-76 Filed True Copy of USCA Affirmed. Judgment Er	Mandate/ Judgment of District Court is a
5-11-70 Filed Dfts. Notice of M	otion for an order for New Trial. Ret. 6/24/76
	of Law In support of motion for New Trial.
-76 VILLER dofto reply area wit	Is support of a middle for a new trial as indicated.
-24-76 Motion for New Trial i	s deniedOwen J.
	Appeal from Order denying motion for new
-2-76 Filed Memo. End. on mot (mailed notice)	tion dtd.6/11/76. Motion denied. Owen J.

Indictment.

The Grand Jury charges:

On or about the 15th day of June, 1968, in the Southern District of New York, Jackson D. Leonard, the defendant, unlawfully, wilfully, and knowingly did make and subscribe a United States Individual Income Tax Return, Form 1040, for the calendar year 1967, which was verified by a written declaration that it was made under the penalties of perjury and was filed with the Internal Revenue Service, and which he did not believe to be true and correct as a material matter, to wit: the omission of \$24,168.09 from his reported 1967 adjusted gross income of \$259,051.97 before deductions.

(Title 26, United States Code Section 7206(1)).

COUNT Two

The Grand Jury further charges:

On or about the 18th day of August, 1969, in the Southern District of New York, Jackson D. Leonard, the defendant, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly did make and subscribe a United States Individual Income Tax Return, Form 1040, for the calendar year 1968, which was verified by a written declaration that it was made under the penalties of perjury and was filed with the Internal Revenue Service, and which he did not believe to be true and correct as to a material matter, to wit: the omission of \$58,684.42 from his reported 1968 adjusted gross income of \$134,276.00 before deductions.

(Title 26, United States Code, Section 7206(1)).

Indictment.

COUNT THREE

The Grand Jury further charges:

On or about the 1st day of May, 1970, in the Southern District of New York, Jackson D. Leonard, the defendant, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly did, in a matter within the jurisdiction of a department and agency of the United States, to wit: an audit of the defendant's 1967 return by the Internal Revenue Service of the Treasury Department, make and use a false, fictitious and fraudulent statement and representation, and a false writing and document knowing the same to contain a false, fictitious, and fraudulent statement and entry, to wit: the omissions of payments received for a 10% fee to cover the costs of processing and handling subcontracts pursuant to section 3(e) of a contract between the defendant and Union Carbide Corporation made and entered into on February 20, 1967.

(Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001).

GERARD J. TREAM
FOREMAN

Paul J. Curran
Paul J. Curran
United States Attorney

SIRS:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that upon the annexed affirmation of Robert A. Fried, Esq. of the office of Jacob P. Lefkowitz, the indictment previously filed herein and all of the proceedings had herein, the undersigned, on behalf of defendant Jackson Leonard, will move this Court at a Part or Term of the Court for Criminal motions at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon of the 16th day of August, 1974 or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, before Hon. Richard Owen in Courtroom #1306 of the United States Courthouse, Foley Square, New York, New York, for the following pre-trial relief:

- 1. An order for discovery and inspection pursuant to Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, directing the Government to permit the defendant Jackson Leonard, to inspect, copy, photograph, or subject to scientific analysis:
 - a. Any and all written, oral or recorded confessions, admissions, or statements of the defendant Jackson Leonard and/or copies thereof, made to the United States Attorney, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other Law enforcement officers, the existence of which is known or by the exercise of due diligence, may become known to the attorney for the Government.
 - b. Any and all documents, books, papers, records, tangible objects or copies thereof which were obtained from or belonging to the defendant, the existence of which is known or by the exercise of due diligence, may become known to the attorney for the Government.
 - c. Any and all documents, books, records or tangible objects which were obtained from any person by seizure or process, or copies thereof, which are relevant

or material to the case for the Government or the defense, the existence of which is known or by the exercise of due diligence, may become known to the attorney for the Government.

- d. The detailed results of any examinations or analysis which has been conducted by representatives of the Government, or copies thereof, as to any of the above items and/or for the Government to produce representative samples of any of the above items, the existence of which is known or by the exercise of due diligence, may become known to the attorney for the Government, so that the defense may conduct independent examinations or analysis.
- e. The names and addresses and statements of any and all witnesses known to the prosecutor.
- f. The criminal records, if any, of each witness the Government intends to call at the trial.
- g. Any notes, memoranda, and written statements made by any law enforcement agency during their surveillance of the defendant.
- h. Full and complete transcripts of any news releases, press statements or conferences, held by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Attorney's Office or any other law enforcement agency in connection with the arrests of the defendant, and in connection with the instant indictment, the existence of which is known or may by the exercise of due diligence, become known to the Government.
- 2. An order directing the Government under the authority of Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, to furnish defense counsel reasonably in advance of trial, any exculpatory evidence and/or any evidence favorable to the accused, the existence of which is known or by the exercise of due

diligence may become known to the attorney for the Government.

- 3. An order directing the Government to state whether any electronic eavesdropping or wiretapping was conducted in connection with any aspect of this case:
 - a. If electronic eavesdropping or wiretapping has been conducted an order directing the Government to furnish the defendant with copies of any court order and application for such orders, under which said electronic eavesdropping or wiretapping were authorized.
 - b. If electronic eavesdropping or wiretapping has been conducted, an order directing the Government to furnish to the defendant complete transcripts of any such recorded sounds or conversations.
 - c. If electronic eavesdropping or wiretapping has been conducted, an order directing the Government to permit the defendant to listen to and copy any such recorded sounds or conversations.
- 4. An order pursuant to Rule 7(f) F.R. Crim. P., directing the United States Attorney to serve upon defense counsel a complete Bill of Particulars including the following:

A-As TO THE FIRST COUNT

- 1. State in what manner and by what method the Government arrived at the sum of \$24,168.09 which is alleged to have been omitted from defendant's calendar year 1967 tax return.
- 2. If the above sum is alleged to have been recevied in the form of "kickbacks" state the exact times, dates, places, amounts and manner in which each such payment is alleged to have been made
 - 3. State by whom it is alleged each payment was made.

B-As to the Second Count

- 1. State in what manner and by what method the Government arrived at the sum of \$58,684.42 which is alleged to have been omitted from defendant's calendar year 1968 tax return.
- 2. If the above sum is alleged to have been received in the form of "kickbacks" state the exact time, dates, places, amounts and manner in which each such payment is alleged to have been made.
- 3. State by whom it is alleged each such payment was made.

C-As TO COUNT THREE:

- 1. State the substance of the false, fictitious and fraudulent statement and representation that is alleged to have been made and used by this defendant.
- 2. Produce and provide for defendant a copy of the alleged false writing and document as is described within this Count.

D-

Whether any transmitting or recording, video or photographic devices were used by the Government or persons acting at its behest to monitor and/or record any conversation or transaction involving the defendant personally and with any other individual.

- Whether the Government intends to introduce in to evidence any information relevant to the present prosecution obtained in the above manner.
- ii. The substance of such conversation or information.

E-

A true copy of any and all grants of immunity given by any Grand Jury to any of the defendants herein or un-

known or other persons named in the indictment but not joined as defer-ants together with a statement by the prosecutor naming the statute or statutes pursuant to which such immunity was given if such citation is not contained within the verbiage used in the aforementioned grant.

- 5. (a) An order pursuant to Rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, granting inspection of the Grand Jury minutes with respect to the instant indictment or in the alternative, that the Court, in camera inspect said Grand Jury minutes and upon the Court's said inspection, dismiss the indictment as against the defendant Jackson Leonard.
- (b) Pursuant to Rule 7(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States dismissing the instant indictment upon the grounds that the indictment is unconstitutionally vague and infirm on its face.
- 6. An order granting such further and additional relief as to this Court may seem just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York, July 9, 1974.

Yours, etc.,

JACOB P. LEFKOWITZ
Attorney for Defendant
Jackson Leonard

To: United States Attorney Paul J. Curban

> Clerk, U. S. District Court Southern District of New York Foley Square New York, New York

Affidavit of W. Cullen MacDonald, in Opposition to Motion.

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
ss.:

W. Cullen MacDonald, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

- 1. I am an Assistant United States Attorney in the offices of Paul J. Curran, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and, as such, I am familiar with the above-captioned matter. This affidavit is submitted in response to motions filed by the defendant for (1) an inspection of the grand jury minutes; (2) discovery and inspection; (3) a Bill of Particulars; (4) an order concerning wire tapping; (5) an order concerning immunity granted anyone including "any of the defendants (sic.) herein"; and, finally, (6) an order dismissing the indictment "[p]ursuant to Rule 7(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution."
- 2. On June 13, 1974, Indictment 74 Cr. 599 was filed charging the defendant with falsifying his federal income tax returns for 1967 and 1968 in violation of Section 7206(1) of Title 25, United States Code. Additionally, a third count charges false statements to the IRS auditor in violation of Section 1001 of Title 18, United States Code.

THE MOTION TO INSPECT THE GRAND JURY MINUTES

3. The Government opposes the motions to (1) inspect the Grand Jury minutes and, alternatively, (2) upon such inspection to "dismiss the indictment as against the defendant Jackson Leonard" (Paragraph 5(a)) for the reasons stated in the accompanying memorandum.

Affidavit of W. Cullen MacDonald.

THE MOTIONS FOR DISCOVERY AND INSPECTION

- 4. The Government consents to the production and inspection, during reasonable business hours at the offices of the United States Attorney, of the originals of all written and recorded statements and confessions made by the defendant, and copies thereof, pursuant to Rule 16(a)(1). Moreover, and subject to the defendant's agreement as outlined in paragraph 5 below, the Government consents to Discovery and Inspection of such of the defendant's oral statements as are contained in any memorandum report by a United States Attorney, agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and any other Law enforcement officer which purports "to produce the exact words used by" him (United States v. Armantrout, 278 F. Supp. 517, 518 (S.N.D.Y. 1968)). In an other respects, the Government objects on the basis that the defendant is not entitled, under the controlling authorities contained in the Government's accompanying memorandum, to the discovery sought.
- 5. The Government consents, subject to the defendant agreeing to the entry of a reciprocal order of equal scope, to the production and inspection, during reasonable business hours at the offices of the United States Attorney, of (a) the results and reports of physical and mental examinations and of scientific tests and experiments made in connection with this case and (b) all books, papers, documents, photographs, tangible objects, and copies and portions thereof, which are intended for use as evidence in chief at the trial. In all other respects, the Government objects on the basis that the defendant is not entitled, under the controlling authorities contained in the Government's accompanying memorandum, to the discovery sought.

Affidavit of W. Cullen MacDonald.

- 6. The Government acknowledges its obligation of disclosure under *Brady* v. *Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963) and consents thereto.
- 7. No electronic eavesdropping or wire tapping was conducted in connection with any aspect of this case. Nor were any transmitting, video tape or photographic devices used to monitor and/or record any conversation or transaction involving the defendant personally.

THE MOTION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS

8. The Government consents to furnishing a Bill of Particulars setting forth the particulars requested in Paragraphs 4(A) and 4(B). In all other respects, the Government objects on the basis that the defendant is not entitled, under the controlling authorities contained in the Government's accompanying memorandum, to the particulars sought.

(Sworn to by W. Cullen MacDonald, July 25, 1974.)

Endorsement.

MICROFILM

Aug 30 1974

The within motion is disposed of as follows: Items 1(a) and (b) are granted. Items 1(c) and (d) are denied except to the extent consented to by the government. Items 1(e), (f), (g) and (h) are denied. As to item 2, no disposition is made, the government being under the continuing obligation imposed by *Brady* v. *Maryland*, which exists irrespective of any Court order. Item 3 is granted.

The demand for a bill of particulars (item 4) is disposed of as follows: 4A-1 and 4B-1 are granted. 4A-2 and 3 and 4B-2 and 3 are denied. 4C is granted provided that the word "exact" is deleted from demand 4C-1. 4D is denied except to the extent granted in paragraph 3 of the motion for discovery, supra. 4E is denied.

Finally, the relief demanded under paragraphs 5(a) and (b) is denied.

So ORDERED:

August 28, 1974.

RICHARD OWEN U.S.D.J. 17a

Affidavit of Eva Eileen Brooke.

UNIT	ED S	STATES	DISTRICT	CC	URT	FOR
THE	SOU	CHERN	DISTRICT	OF	NEW	YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

- against-

JACKSON D. LEONARD,

Defendant.

74 Cr. 599

AFFIDAVIT

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APR 1 2 1976

OFFICE OF THE CLERK SUPREME COURT, U.S.

LONDON)
: ss.:
ENGLAND)

EVA EILEEN BROOKE, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a citizen and resident of England. On

January 16, 1975 I testified as a witness for the

Government in the case of United States of America

v. Jackson D. Leonard, 74 Cr. 599, in Federal Court

in Manhattan, New York City.

The circumstances of my appearing as a witness were as follows:

In November or December 1974, while I was in Okhlahoma
City winding up my late husband's affairs, I was
served with a subpoena and thereafter met in New York
with Assistant United States Attorney Cullen MacDonald,
who interviewed me for several hours concerning
conversations which I and my late husband had had with
Mr Leonard. Mr MacDonald instructed me not to contact
Mr Leonard.

ive Brooke

Affidavit of Eva Eileen Brooke.

In January 1975 I was at my home in England when I received a telephone call from Mr MacDonald telling me that he wanted me to fly to New York to testify against Mr Leonard and that he had obtained a second subpoena directing me to appear in New York as a witness.

I told Mr MacDonald that I did not wish to testify against Mr Leonard and that, as a result of the after effect of an automobile accident, I was too ill to travel.

Mr MacDonald told me that he expected me to be a "key witness" and that my testimony would be "crucial" and that, if necessary, he would furnish me with medical assistance. I repeated that I was not willing to travel to New York.

During the next few days I received several further telephone calls from Mr MacDonald insisting that I must come to New York. I understand that Mr MacDonald also colled my doctors in England concerning the The Brooke state of my health.

I continued to tell Mr MacDonald that I was not willing to fly to New York. I then received a telephone call from someone at the American Embassy in London, who

Affidavit of Eva Eileen Brooke.

RECEIVED

also told me that I had to to testify and that The U S Government was prepared to have a Off me to New York.

allowed into the United States again.

I then tried to call Mr MacDonald in New York to tell him once more that I was not willing to travel. I spoke to a man who said he was Mr MacDonald's assistant and that Mr MacDonald was in court. When I told this man that I was not willing to travel to New York, he became very rude and told me that if I did not come to New York, the United States Government would have me arrested in England and extradited to the United States Reas averiminal and that in the future I would never be

The next day I received a further call from Mr MacDonald telling me to testify. By that time I was exhausted from the daily pressure and terrified that if I failed to come to the United States, I would be subject to arrest and extradition.

I finally agreed to fly to New York despite the fact that my doctors had advised me not to travel. I was met in the TWA baggage area by two men who said they were from Mr MacDonald's office and escorted me to a car which took me directly to the federal courthouse where Mr MacDonald put me in the witness stand after again interviewing me for a few minutes.

Affidavit of Eva Brooke.

Subsequent to my testimony, I was interviewed by Mr Leonard's lawyer but did not ridisches eltek him Supreme Court, U.S. the circumstances under which I had come to the trial.

I have since learned that the threats to have

me arrested and extradited were false and that, as

and
a citizen/resident of England, I could not have

been compelled against my will to travel to New York
to testify against Mr Leonard.

I have been asked by Mr Leonard and his lawyers to furnish this affidavit. I do so freely without any threats or inducements.

La Eleen Brooke

Eva Eileen Brooke

Sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1976.

CHOTARY PUBLIC OF LOHDO ILEMELAND

My commission exposs with life.

Affidavit of Eva Eileen Brooke.

REAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND LONDON, ENGLAND EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SS.

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I, ROBERT E. WATKINS, Jr. Vice Consul of the United States Uff
America residing at London, England, duly commissioned and qualified,
do hereby certify that

MARTIN JOHN SCANNALL

whose signature and official seal are respectively subscribed and affixed to the annexed certificate, was on the date of the signing thereof a Notary Public at London, England, duly authorized to perform notarial acts, duly appointed and qualified, to whose official acts faith and credit are due; that I have compared the signature of said

MARTIN JOHN SCANNAL

on the annexed certificate with a specimen of his signature filed in this Embassy; that I believe his signature to be genuine; that I have compared the impression of the seal affixed thereto with a specimen thereof filed in this Embassy, and that I believe the impression of the seal upon the said original annexed certificate to be genuine.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Consular Service of the United States of America at London, England, this Sight day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventy

ROBERT E. WATKINS, In Vice Consul of the United States of America at London, England.

Service Receipt No. 60962196

Tariff Item No. 42

Fee: \$2.50 - 2005.

No-fee-prescribed.

IND/117 Mar. 75 Letters Rogatory to the Appropriate Judical Authority in London England.

JSR.dm

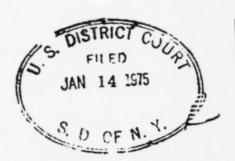
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

v - :

JACKSON D. LEONARD,

Defendant.



74 Cr. 599 (RG)

TO: THE APPROPRIATE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY IN LONDON, ENGLAND:

The United States District Court for the Southern District of New York presents its compliments to the appropriate judicial authority in London, England, and requests its assistance in the following manner.

- this Court and a jury pursuant to a three-count criminal indictment filed against him on June 13, 1974 by a federal Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York.

 The charges he faces all arise from the making of allegedly false and perjurious statements, in violation of United States criminal laws.
- 2. Specifically, he is charged, in two counts, with violation of Section 7206(1) of Title 26 of the United States

Letters Rogatory.

Code, which provides, in pertinent part, that:

"Any person who ... wilfully makes and subscribes any return, statement, or other document, which contains or is verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury, and which he does not believe to be true and correct as to every material matter; ... shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than 3 years, or both, together with the costs of prosecution."

Further, he is charged, in a third count, with violation of Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, which provides, in pertinent part, that:

'Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and wilfully ... makes any false, firtitious, or fraudulent statements or representations, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

before me in this case and the representations made by the United States Government, I have determined that one EVA BROOKE, whom the United States seeks to call as a witness in this case, is likely to be able to provide the Court and jury with testimony having a material bearing on the instance case.

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Letters Rogatory.

Specifically, I am informed by the United States that the defendant Leonard made materially incriminating statements to Ms. Brooke and that Ms. Brooke has previously admitted as much in conversations with representatives of the United States.

- 4. Further, I am informed by the United States that Ms. Brooke is a British citizen, but that she has resided in the United States for most of the past two or three years and has a house in Oklahoma. However, I am informed that, even though she was previously served with a subpoena requiring her attendance as a witness before this Court in this present criminal case, she is presently residing in London at an address now known to the United States Government and has resisted coming to New York in compliance with the subpoena, even though the United States has agreed to bear all her reasonable travel expenses.
- 5. Accordingly, it is hereby requested, if appropriate pursuant to the Foreign Tribunals E idence Act of 1856 as construed in terms of the Extradition Act of 1870, or pursuant to other pertinent laws of the United Kingdom, that the appropriate judicial authority in London, England enter such orders as British law permits, directing EVA BROOKE to appear as soon as physically possible before the undersigned in Room 518 of the United States Courthouse, 40 Centre Street, New

Letters Rogatory.

York, New York to give evidence in the criminal trial now pending before this Court, and directing such other steps (such as arrest and extradition) that may be necessary in order to secure compliance with such orders.

6. This Court expresses its appreciation to the appropriate judicial authority in London, England for its courtesy and assistance in this matter.

Dated: New York, New York

January 14, 1975

RICHARD OWEN

United States District Judge

1	Judge Richard Owen.
2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
4	x
5	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :
	· ·
5	vs.
7	JACKSON LEONARD,
	:
8	Defendant. :
9	X
10	Before:
11	HON. RICHARD OWEN,
	District Judge.
12	New York, June 24, 1976;
13	2.50 o'clock p.m.
	(Room 301)
14	
15	
16	APPEARANCES:
	AL D. M. C.
17	ROBERT B. FISKE, JR., Esq.,
10	United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York;
18	BY: CULLEN W. MacDONALD, Esq.,
19	Assistant United States Attorney.
	CUMPEL P.C
20	WALTER, CONSTON, SCHURTMAN & GUMPEL, P.C. Attorney for the Defendant;
21	BY: JAMES SCHREIBER, Esq.,
-	ALAN KANZER, Esq., of Counsel.
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MR. SCHREIBER: If your Honor please, my name is James Schreiber. I represent Jackson Leonard.

I believe this is the first opportunity that I have had to appear before your Honor, at least on this side of the case.

As your Honor knows, this is a motion for a r. w trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

The newly discovered evidence is that the Government coerced andthreatened its main witness at trial in order to obtain ne presence and testimony against Jackson Leonard and, further, that the government failed to disclose, and perhaps even concealed the existence of these threats, both from the Court and on trial.

I recognize that your Honor just had a motion for a new trial on the basis of newly discovered evidence, with John Martin and Jed Rakoff. I would just like, nonetheless, to touch upon the applicable legal standards because I think they are relevant to this motion.

There are really three tegal criteria on a motion for new trial, depending on whether there has been governmental misconduct or wilfull suppression, or simply inadvertant governmental suppression of evidence.

(continued on next page.)

The general rule is where there is no governmental misconduct the newly discovered evidence must be
of a very high standard, sufficient that it would probably
have resulted in a different verdict. And the defendant
must show that this evidence is really new and that his
trial counsel exercised due diligence and could not
have discovered that new evidence.

Where there is evidence of governmental misconduct or wilfull suppression the standard quite
appropriately is substantial lowered. The cases the
Second Circuit has ruled on have indicated that the
defendant need only show that the newly discovered evidence
was material or favorable to the defense side.

The third area, your Honor, where the suppression was negligent or inadvertent, the defendant has a somewhat greater burden. We must show that the new
evidence could possibly have prevented a conviction.

I read that as not only possibly resulting in acquittal,
but possibly even resulting in a hung jury.

So to put it in very precise terms, where there's been negligent conduct or inadvertence by the Government which suppresses evidence, I believe the standard comes down to the possibility of persuading one juror to hold out, and even to cause a mistrial.

Transcript of Hearing.

Most respectfully, your Honor, it is our considered judgment that there is substantial evidence of governmental misconduct, which case the lowest standard would be applicable, namely that the evidence must merely be material or favorable to the defendant's side. Their evidence namely are threats to Eva Brooke --

THE COURT: Let me stop you for a minute because I read these papers last night and this morning for a few minutes, and I just want to clarify a number of things.

In looking through here I recall signing this extradition or whatever you want to call it paper.

MR. SCHREIBER: Called a letter rogatory.

THE COURT: Whatever it is called. I see here that the words that you are asking, London, England judicial authority to take such steps such as arrest and extradition as are necessary. That is what it says in these letters, as you call them.

It is clear, is it not, that Mrs. Brooke had been in this country and was lawfully served with a subpoena directing her to appear?

She was where, Oklahoma or New York or somewhere?

Mr. MacDonald, was it --

MR. MacDONALD: I can enlighten your Honor.

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Transcript of Hearing.

She was served with a trial subpoena in oklahoma and it may be, I think we were having a succession of continued trial dates, that I served her again with a second trial subpoena on the occasion of her interview in my office in New York City.

who's been served with one if not two subpoenas commanding her appearance, and the next day the prosecutor finds out, she is in England and he gets me to sign a piece of paper, you say there was no authority for "arrest and extradition," but do you claim that it is improper for the prosecutor to express some minimal sense of outrage at a witness who's been subpoenaed and has gone where she may feel that she cannot be required to respond to that subpoena? And if he says, lady, I have got a piece of paper out here calling for arrest and extradition, I have a subpoena for you, I served it on you, I paid the fee, why weren't you here? I am going to do everything to get you here. Is that coercion?

MR. SCHREIBER: I have asked two questions, your Honor, maybe more. I would like to respond to them one at a time.

I was a prosecutor at one time and I felt outraged if a witness did not respond to a subpoena.

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Transcript of Hearing.

It's one thing to feel an emotion. It's quite another thing to act on that emotion and to make threats that,

No. 1, one cannot fulfill because there is no authority.

It's another thing to make threats to a witness who is vulnerable, who is 1 kely to be terrorized, as this woman was and not disclose to defense counsel the fact that a woman had to be coerced, and I don't use that term lightly, into testifying for the Government.

But she doesn't say that she testified to anything that wasn't true.

MR. SCHREIBER: That is a fact entirely accurate, your Honor. The fact is, though, your Honor, that the jury did not know the frightened circumstances from her point of view under which she was testifying. It's our position and I believe it is conceded by the Government that she was the critical witness to this trial, given the dynamics of the trial and if your Honor may recall, Mr. Tique, who was trial counsel tried to underribe her credibility. Because Jackson Leonard disputed the accuracy and still disputes the accuracy of her testimony.

It is our position that there is no way of knowing, first of all, what the jury would have done if they had heard her say as she said in her affidavit which we recently obtained, that she came here because she was

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Transcript of Hearing.

terrorized that the U. S. Government was going to arrest and extradite her from England unless she came. And she said she was so frightened, apparently that she didn't reveal these circumstances to defense counsel.

THE COURT: Mr. Tique never asked her the right questions, as I read his evidence. I said how come you are here, and she said I am subpoenaed.

MR. SCHREIBER: He said how did you come to be here, and --

THE COURT: And she said, "I was subpoenaed."

And the Government paid her air fare from London.

MR. SCHREIBER: Mr. Tique had no way of knowing that she had been the subject of improper threats and coercion. That resulted partly because the letter rogatory we submit didn't have the authority to do what it sought to do, was obtained ex parte without Mr. Tique's participation. If she had been there and had been able to be heard he might have expressed an opinon as to the propriety —

obtaining a witness for the prosecution? If the Government wants to serve a subpoena on the man down the street during the course of the trial it doesn't have to go to defense counsel and say, "Let's talk to the judge while

I find out if I can serve a subocena."

MR. SCHREIBER: I agree with that. But the letter rogatory is something that you have to go to the judge and say, "Judge, here are some facts about the case." In other words, you have to explain to the Court why you need such an extraordinary remedy. That necessarily involves ex parte discussions relating to the case.

THE COURT: And?

MR. SCHREIBER: And I think that under those circumstances, because it's not an ordinary subpoena --

THE COURT: Like telling the Court that they had what they regard as an important witness in Europe who had disregarded a subpoena, and would I sign a subpoena to get her here. That is not the defendant's business.

MR. SCHREIBER: I respectfully disagree, your Honor, because at that point the defense is being excluded from --

THE COURT: No, in addition to that it seems to me that the defense -- I am not making a specific rule, because it seems to me in general in a case like this where this lady was well known to Jackson Leonard, and I am not saying he would have done it, but it's certainly easy in a case like this for the defense to call Mrs.

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Transcript of Hearing.

Brooke. I am not saying he would have done it, but it's easy to call Mrs. Brooke and say, "Eva, they are getting out papers for you, go up to the Scottish Highlands for a week or so until this thing is over." I don't credit that position at all, Mr. Schreiber.

MR. SCHREIBER: There is no evidence that Mr. Leonard would have done that --

required to make an assessment of whether or not he would have done it. I think it is entitled to get its witnesses here in any appropriate way. So let's go' to the appropriate way, and it can do that ex parte without bringing you into the proceedings to get them here.

MR. SCHREIBER: Let us focus then on what is appropriate. The witness is a foreign witness living in London --

THE COURT: She was very bright, very, very bright woman who is the widow of a former oil company executive, a very bright woman.

MR. SCHREL R: That is correct. She was a very frightened woman, by the way.

THE COURT: My personal assessment, and this doesn't have any bearing on the outcome of the case, but

Transcript of Hearing.

my personal assessment is that she was very distressed

to have to get on the stand and relate a conversation in

a hotel room which would be damaging to a man that her

husband had had social dealings with. I don't think

she was frightened, I think she wished she were any place

but here. That was my personal view.

MR. SCHREIBER: If your Honor please, I suspect that that is a view --

at all. This was a very bright woman who just didn't want to be there, that's all.

MR. SCHREIBER: I suspect that your Honor's view is based partly on the fact that you didn't know of the pressure, and threats and coercion that the Government applied to her.

Mr. Tique wanted to speak with her, and I remember having a little chat with her in which I said, Mrs. Brooke, the law does not require you to speak with anybody you don't want to speak with, but Mr. Tique for Mr. Leonard would like to speak to you. If you want to talk to him, you may. If you don't want to, you don't have to.

I had a very intelligent response, and she said something like, I would prefer to, or I want to, or something

of that kind. I didn't get any feeling of hesitancy or fear. I just got a feeling of regret and discomfort. Let's assume that an Assistant said to her over the phone, we can have you arrested or extradited, therefore you get yourself back over here like you should have done with the subpoena we served on you at least once. How does that affect you absent a showing she would have testified to something differently?

(Continued on next page.)

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Transcript of Hearing.

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MR. SCHREIBER: First of all, your Honor, the cross-examination fails to disclose, as the affidavit does, that she was terrorized by a series of telephone conversations. She actually uses the word "terrorize," your Honor, and I never have seen Mrs. Brooke, I never talked to her, but your Honor is correct, that the woman is bright and well spoken.

I assume that she chooses her words carefully. The use of the word, "terror -- terrorize" implies to me tremendous fear, and those are the circumstances under which she was testifying.

Mr. Tigue assumes that the circumstances were quite different and, therefore, when he cross-examined her, he was focusing on her possibly having been influenced by Kerr McKee, who Jackson Leonard had sued for many millions of dollars for improperly using chemical designs for substantial chemical plants that he had invented himself.

As your Honor may recall, she was on pension from Kerr McKee, and Mr. Tigue, I believe, subpoenaed the attorney for Kerr McKee in that civil litigation, he subpoenaed the bank accounts out in Oklahoma City. He subpoenaed drafts of affidavits which she had supplied to Kerr McKee's lawyers.

what the Government concedes is a critical witness was way off. No one knew -- when I say no one knew, Mr. Tique didn't know -- she was frightened to death. She was terrorized.

THE COURT: Using the word, "terrorized," she kept getting daily calls by people subpoenaing her, and therefore, had a right to have her here. And the last day she said, "I was exhausted from the daily pressure and terrified that if I failed to come to the United States I would be subject to arrest and extradition.",

That is what she said.

Now, that doesn't mean she was terrorized when she was sitting on the stand. That means when she is in England she is arraid there is going to be a proceeding brought against her and they are going to have a constable come around and pick her up and take her before a British judge who is going to say, "We have these letters rogatory and, madam, you are on the next BOAC plane to New York."

MR. SCHREIBER: Using the letters rogatory in conversations with the person she said was the Assistant to Mr. MacDonald.

THE COURT: She says if she does not come,

Transcript	of	Hearing.
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14 1 jws "They will have me extradited to the United States and 2 in the future I will never be allowed in the United States 3 4 again."

MR. SCHREIBER: Whom do you extradite? Criminals, people guilty of wrongdoing.

THE COURT: You serve a subpoena to someone on 42nd Street and the Marshal says, "Mr. Jones, the judge says you should come down to the court."

What is that? That is the same thing, isn't it?

MR. SCHREIBER: You are dealing here with a widow whom an 'Assistant used the word "arrest" with, not "subpoena," but "arrest."

"Arrest" carries to me as a lawyer -- and I am sure to the layman -- handcuffs, jail, extradition. Can you imagine an innocent person being told by a Government official, "If you don't come over from your country we are going to have you arrested and extradited"?

THE COURT: She left under subpoena from our court.

MR. SCHREIBER: It depends whether that is enforceable. It is certainly not enforceable by threats.

THE COURT: How does that affect the outcome

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of this trial, the failure to say she was arguably
pressured here in response to a subpoena which she ought
not to have honored in the first place? How does that

affect the outcome of this case?

MR. SCHREIBER: First of all, your Honor, in her affidavit she recounts a conversation which she alleges took place with Mr. MacDonald, in which, according to her, Mr. MacDonald told her, No. 1, she was the key witness, or a key witness and, two, her testimony was crucial or critical, using Mr. MacDonald's words, I believe. Mr. MacDonald doesn't dispute that.

THE COURT: I am sure he doesn't. Maybe I better not speak for Mr. MacDonald. It doesn't seem to me there is any need to. He also said, "I will give you medical assistance."

MR. SCHREIBER: The point is this:

This woman said she was terrorized by these threats. I think we have to assume it is not disputed. The critical testimony, the keystone in the Government's case, if you would, comes over here and testifies defense counsel is about knowledge of those circumstances.

I am not in a position to say, your Honor, that had those facts been disclosed to the jury that the jury wouldn't have reached a different result. But that

1 is not the standard, your Honor, applicable.

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THE COURT: You mean they would have disbelieved her testimony?

MR. SCHREIBER: They may have, your Honor.

Let me tell you the scenario that may have happened. It may have happened that she told a story to Mr. MacDonald that wasn't true. I don't know this to be a fact. I am assuming a hypothetical.

THE COURT: She had the notes, as I remember.

MR. SCHREIBER: Yes, your Honor, and not one of those notes included any reference to the conversation with Jackson Leonard that he had a Swiss bank account.

As your Honor may recall, Mr. Tique hammered that point and his point was, "Look, your own notes don't say anything about him having a Swiss bank account, but the affidavit of Kerr McKee did."

The point I am making is if Eva Brooke gave an accurate statement to Cullen MacDonald and then turned around and said, "Oh, my God, I landed in New York, safe at least, and all of a sudden Mr. MacDonald, or his Assistant, gats on the phone and says 'You are coming over here,' after having been arrested and extradited, 'because you are a key witness with crucial testimony, " and under those circumstances she comes over and repeats what she

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that wasn't true.

said to Mr. MacDonald, have we any assurance -- well,

THE COURT: That is all speculation. She doesn't say a word in her affidavit that she said anything

MR. SCHREIBER: But, your Honor has a copy of her testimony, at least a portion of it which I cited in our reply affidavit to the effect that the reason she came here was -- this is her testimony on cros -examination -- because she was subpoenaed. That's not why she came, according to her affidavit that came subsequently. She said she was terrorized.

THE COURT: Mr. Schreiber, let me hear from Mr. MacDonald.

MR. SCHREIBER: Your Honor, I would just like to draw your attention to a case we have not cited inadvertently. I believe it is fairly on point. It is the case of U. S. v. Miller, 411 Fed. 2d 825, Second Circuit, 1959. And if your Honor would permit me two minutes, I would just like to tell you the facts.

WE COURT: Very well.

MR. SCHREIBER: This is the case in which a significant witness in a narcotics case had been hypnotized by the prosecution to try to get him to recall a license

Transcript of Hearing.

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1W.s plate number on the car connected with the delivery of some drugs. And the hypnotist failed -- he wasn't able to recall the license plate number.

The Government called him as a witness to testify and the defendant was convicted. The Government failed to disclose that it had hypnotized him to get this information.

Judge Friendly said that was the type of information which, if known by experienced and skilled defense counsel, could have been effectively exploited and it could have been used to impair the credibility of that witness.

Now, our position is that if Mr. Tigue, whom your Honor obviously knows is a highly competent and skilled trial counsel, knows that Mrs. Brooke believed she had been threatened and was here under circumstances that she believed were threatening to her that he would have used that effectively and may very well have succeeded perhaps in bringing about an acquittal, and very possibly maybe even a hung jury.

And it is our position that the lowest standard applies here, namely that there were threats. Government doesn't dispute that there were threats. Under those circumstances the lowest standard is applicable,

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1	Transcript of Hearing.	19
2	namely that which can only be favorable or not to the	
3 -	defense side.	
4	THE COURT: Yes, sir.	
5	(Continued on next page.)	
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Transcript of Hearing.

MR. MacDONALD: Your Hono, I am sorry that the papers don't. on their face, erect multiple hurdles so that each of these allegations are met. However, I have a certain reluctance in answer to a motion as this motion firs. Wall presented to meet these allegations of governmental misconduct which appear only in a brief and not in the affidavit of the witness. It was only in the brief that it was stated that the Government never intended to present to the Chief Judge in London the papers which we obtained your Honor's signature on and there was no evidentiary support and it was, in my view, unnecessary to make affidavits that we don't obtain process from the Southern District judges and not intend to employ those processes in a proper fashion.

In a similar vein, to recount a series of several phone conversations that I had in which by happenstance

Mr. Rakoff had while I was in the courtroom in answer to what on its face is a perfectly appropriate statement to a witness who is threatening to be disobedient and threatening to permit a crime and that disobedience obstructing the process of the Court and refusing to submit to what her duty was is an unnecessary imposition and just further clutters the paper record in this case.

The identical allegations about abuse of the

the Supreme Court.

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process of the Court were presented to Judge Friendly in Mr. Leonard's brief on appeal and they were rejected in a two-line last paragraph by Judge Friendly and I think the identical affidavit of Mrs. Brooke was submitted to

Transcript of Hearing.

I agree certainly denial doesn't mean very much.

Factually without unfairly bringing into play at this stage

my representations which are not capable of being cross
examined, and I suppose if your Honor requires it I should

be prepared to subject myself to that --

MR. SCHREIBER: If your Honor please, and I am sorry to interrupt, I don't mean to be rude. If. Mr. MacDonald is going to make factual representations to the Court --

THE COURT: Don't do that, Mr. MacDonald.

You ought to supplement the record.

MR. MacDONALD: The papers are deficient in several respects. For example, the duty on movant to prove foreign law is set forth, I believe, in both the Federal Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedures and there is no showing, no factual assertion that the British treaty relationships with this country would not have caused her to be extradited and arrested in response to this Court's request.

Transcript of Hearing.

A perfectly proper process and I think on the record here the movant has failed to show any impropriety whatsoever in the process.

The movant has failed to show governmental intention to the Courts for whatever lawful import the procedure establishes and that part of the brief at least is not proven.

part of the same thing is the alleged purpose to deliver it to her personally and to avoid the intervention of the British courts. Mr. Tigue's affidavit, which was served yesterday, establishes, and your Honor does recall accurately, that Mrs. Brooke agreed to submit to an interview in the overnight recess and your Honor further recalls accurately that she produced to Mr. Tigue during that intrview drafts of an affidavit which she had not previously produced to the Government and those additional documents supplemented the 3500 material and after overnight here in the New York hotel room she came back on cross-examination and she was not terrified, but she was telling the story she remembered and she explain away whatever consistencies or inconsistencies existed in those documents.

I think it's an insufficient response by Mr. Tique that he asked the precise question he did when

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afforded the complete opportunity to go through the papers and ask her all about the circumstances under which she flew in from England at 2 o'clock in the afternoon when she got on the witness stand at 3 o'clock.

Transcript of Hearing.

Factually the motion is deficient in that one respect and that is an adequate showing of diligence or failure of diligence to explain the non-discovery of the evidence and that was the point to which our papers were directed and we would hope that we would not be required to go beyond that inadequate showing in factually defending this motion.

Unless your Honor has any questions I think that we would stand on the record as it now stands and submit that the matter really is not grounds for a new trial and that Mr. Leonard should begin service of his sentence next Monday as it's currently scheduled.

THE COURT: Mr. Schreiber, do you wish to respond briefly?

MR. SCHREIBER: Yes, your Honor, I do, and then I have a motion with respect to that surrender time as well as another part of the sentence.

First of all, your Honor, I don't believe that Mr. MacDonald has accurately stated our position. Our position here is not as it was in the Court of Appeals that

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we suspected that the Government had improperly used a letter rogatory. That was our position before. Now we have her affidavit which says nothing about a letter rogatory. It says explicitly that she was threatened.

Transcript of Hearing.

In other words, we are not in a situation that we are drawing inferences from the letter rogatory that we first discovered on appeal and Mr. MacDonald filed it.

What we are saying is that your Honor has something that the Court of Appeals didn't have.

In other words, the Court of Appeals had our inferences or conclusions that we drew from the letter rogatory and the unusual language in that letter rogatory, namely arrest and extradition, the fact that she resisted coming here.

What the Court of Appeals didn't have you now have, namely explicit statements that she was coerced.

With respect to the due diligence aspect, your
Honor, I believe the cases when they talk about governmental
misconduct or wilfull suppression or even inadvertent or
negligent suppression don't talk about due diligence
at all. Due diligence is only applicable in a case
where there is a pure situation of newly discovered
evidence. So we submit, No. 1, there was due diligence.

In fact, Mrs. Brooke says in her original

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affidavit although she was interviewed by Mr. Tique, by Mr. Leonard's lawyer, "I did not disclose to him the circumstances under which I come to trial." That was exactly what Mr. Leonard says. Really what Mr. Tique says.

What we are saying is that the threats were so successful, your Honor, that she was afraid to disclose the circumstances under which she came to trial. Therefore, how can you require due diligence, namely defense counsel to pry facts out of a witness where the witness is so afraid that she won't tell him.

THE COURT: How can you argue that when she gave him statements? She gave him ar affidavit she hadn't given to the Government.

MR. SCHREIBER: She was subpoenaed to produce those.

THE COURT: This was a voluntary meeting on her part with Mr. Tigue at the end of the day and Mr. MacDonald refreshes my recollection that she gave him an affidavit that was an unsigned affidavit that had been drafted and she hadn't even shown the prosecutor.

MR. MacDONALD: Your Monor, may I also recall that I was excluded from the interview. It occurred out of my presence.

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THE COURT: I don't understand that. Right.

MR. SCHREIBER: The point is this:

I have a copy of the transcript in which your Honor discusses with her Mr. Tigue's request that she be interviewed. I believe that Mr. Tigue tried to talk to her and she wouldn't talk to him and he came to you to get you to direct her or to say to her that it was ckey, it wasn't a violation of law.

THE COURT: I think that was the problem.

She was a little uncertain as to what was the appropriate thing to do.

MR. SCHREIBER: The reason is, your Honor, that in her affidavit she says, when she talked to Mr.

MacDonald in New York in December, and I want to quote:

"Mr. MacDonald instructed me not to contact
Mr. Leonard."

That is a quote.

Therefore, Mr. Tique had to go to you to get her to talk to him in the first place, which corroborates exactly what I am saying.

THE COURT: And then he did.

MR. SCHREIBER: Vou said this, at page 523
of our appendix, and I believe also the page of the transcript, but I am not certain of that:

"THE COURT why don't you hop out now and think about what you would like to do and Mr. Tique will presumably speak to you and you can guide yourself accordingly. He would like obviously to discuss with you the matters that are involved in the testimony that you have given here.

"THE WITNES: Yes, obviously

"THE COURT: And things related to it.

"THE WITNESS: Yes, I would say no, I don't mind discussing it with Mr. Tigue.

"TIGUL: Thank y ou very much.

"THE COURT: All right."

What I am suggesting to you is that your Honor neutralized -- and I don't know for a fact, but it appears your Honor may have neutralized some of the fear that she had in talking with Mr. Tigue given the fact that she had been previously instructed by Mr. MacDonald, according to her, not to talk to Mr. Leonard and I assume that included Mr. Leonard's counsel.

If your Honor please, with respect to the surrender date, Mr. Leonard, I believe, is supposed to surrender on Monday, June 28. Mr. Hirschberg, from my office, just came down to inform me that Mr. Leonard, who was due back Saturday, will not be due back until

1 jqs Transcript of Hearing.

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July 6. He is in Sardinia. I have notified Mr. MacDonald of his travel plans. He has a chemical plant . there which is just starting up.

Regardless of that situation, your Honor, I submit, most respectfully, that this motion raises substantial issues. If your Honor should deny the motion for a new trial, quite fran'ly we would obviously take an appeal.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. SCHREIBER: If we took that appeal I believe that we would have a conce to succeed. I think under those circumstances that it would be inappropriate, given the substantial nature of these issues, to requite Mr. Leonard to surrender before we can get a final adjudication.

I would respectfully ask, therefore, if your Honor would, to put off the surrender until two weeks after you have decided this motion so that we can go to the Court of Appeals on an expedited basis if we don't succeed before your Honor to have that Court determine this issue.

THE COURT: Let's do that.

Do you want to say anything more on the merits? MR. SCHREIBER: I just point out, your Honor,

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Transcript of Hearing. that obviously our position is that the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court did not consider this issue as Mr. MacDonald claims on precisely the same showing and the same arguments because we didn't have Eva Brooke's affidavit until six months after the Court of Appeals har? decided the case and affirmed the conviction four months after it had denied a rehearing and we first obtained it after we had filed our petition in the Supreme court.

We lodged the original affidavit with the patition in the Supreme Court because it contradicted our assertion that the letter rogatory had been used. There is nothing in her affidavit. I discussed it with my partners and the judgmdnt that we reached was that we felt we had a professional responsibility to the Court because of that contradiction to file it there because if the certiorari was granted we had to argfe the apeal and it would have come out in any event.

Additionally, it also did corroborate our argument that she was the subject of coercion although those were inferences that we had drawn from the letter rogatory itself.

Just one final thing on the surrender, your Honor.

I received today in the mail a notice that

Mr. Leonard should pay the \$10,000 fine in this case and I would request that if your Honor is going to put off his surrender if you would also, since you have on the original sentence put off all parts of the sentence until all the appeals have been exhausted, postpone the payment of that fine.

Mr. Leonard obviously has substantial ties to

New York. He has a business here. He has four children

here. He has a wife here. He has a home in New

Jersey.

THE COURT: I thought he was ordered to pay that sum some time back.

MR. SCHREIBER: If your Honor please, the

Government was going to move to have him pay it. I spoke

to Mr. Jupitor and I pointed out to him in the sentence

your Honor said everything pending appeal. I don't know

whether I persuaded Mr. Jupitor or he never got around to

doing it but the Government never moved formally to have

that fine paid.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SCHREIBER: If your Honor please, Mr. Kanz :,
my partner, reminds me that we have prepared or are in
the process of preparing a motion to reduce. If your
Honor sets surrender for two weeks after your decision

here if it's --

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THE COURT: What is the basis of the motion to reduce?

MR. SCHREIBER: If your Honor please, the Court of Appeals in the Second Circuit articulates rules on sentencing.

THE COURT: Judge Friendly chided me for giving a rather light sentence in this case, as I recall.

MR. SCHREIBER: That is true, he did, your Honor.

THE COURT: If your motion is going to be based on certain standards that are applicable for me to consider then I wouldn't bother getting up the papers. If it would be based on something other than standards that you claim that I should have considered then I will consider it, but if it's only a question of standards I can tell you right now I would deny it.

MR. SCHREIBER: I understand that. fully aware of what Judge Friendly said. There are some facts that have arisen since that time which we would like to bring to your Honor's attention.

THE COURT: I am certainly not going to foreclose anybody from doing their legal duty.

Mr. Schreiber, I am going to damy the motion

1 jqs Transcript of Hearing.

evidence. I have considered the papers last night.

I considered them this morning. I read them again over the lunch hour. I heard very excellent arguments on both sides. I find that what was said to Mrs. Brooke was certainly not inappropriate in the circumstances.

In my judgment, it was thoroughly justified by what had happened. It does not rise to any level, in my opinion, that requires a prosecutor to tell anybody about trying to get a recalcitrant witness to the Court House who is going to England so she doesn't have to respond to the subpoena.

I feel that the exercise of lue diligence if

Jack Tique had pressed around a little more he could have

ascertained these facts and was one or two questions away

from asking it and he went on to something else. I find

that, in any event, it would be merely impeaching and I

certainly find that it is far from anything that, in my

judgment, would probably produce a different verdict had

it been revealed on the trial. There is no claim here

that she testified in any way other than truthfully on

the merits. She does not make that claim. You do

not make that claim and there is nothing here in this

record where she says "I have testified in a manner that

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Transcript of Hearing.

was slanted or untruthful", or in any way improper as a result of the prosecutor having said, "Lady, get here because we have got process out for you."

There is nothing here that anything she said on this trial was not true. I, therefore, deny the motion for a new trial on the grounds of newly discovered evidence.

Mr. Leonard is in Sardinia so his plans and the thoughts that I have about this coincide fairly well. He is coming back you say on July 6.

MR. SCHREIBER: That is correct.

THE COURT: We set surrender date for 10 o'clock in the morning on July 7. That would give you ten days to go to the Court of Appeals, see what they have to say, seek a stay, have it adjudicated and he shall also pay on July 7, absent some other Court determining to the contrary.

So ordered.

MR. SCHRIBER: If your Honor please, that is awfully short.

THE COURT: I don't believe it's awfully short.

I think it's entirely appropriate. If the Court of

Appeals judge feels that a further stay should be tranted

here he will, but this case was tried a year and a half

Transcript of Hearing.

jqs I believe it an entirely appropriate amount of ago. time and if an appellage judge feels a further stay should . be granted then he has the power to do so and if you can convince him to do that I am sure he will.

MR. SCHREIBER: Thank you very much, your Honor.

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Affidavit of Leonard's Trial Counsel John J. Tigue, Jr. Dated 5/26/76.

UNITED STATES DIST SOUTHERN DISTRICT			
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UNITED STATES OF A	MERICA	:	74 Cr. 599
ONTIED STATES OF A	HERIOA	:	AFFIDAVIT
-v-		:	
JACKSON D. LEONARD	,	:	
	Defendant	:	
		X	
STATE OF NEW YORK) : ss.:		

JOHN J. TIGUE, JR., being duly sworn, deposes and says:

- 1. I am a member of the firm of Kostelanetz, Ritholz & Mulderig, and was trial counsel for the defendant Jackson D.

 Leonard. I submit this affidavit at the request of James

 Schreiber, Esq., who is presently counsel of record in this case.
- 2. Mr. Schreiber has shown me a copy of the affidavit of Eva Brooke which is attached to his accompanying affidavit as Exhibit B. As the Court may recall, Mrs. Brooke was an important government witness whose trial testimony was extremely damaging to Mr. Leonard.
- 3. When Mrs. Brooke testified as the "surprise" government witness, it was my belief that she was a willing government witness, and her demeanor and the government's questions to her on direct examination reinforced this belief. I had no knowledge that she had been threatened or coerced.

- I did suspect that Mrs. Brooke may have been influenced by Kerr-McGee officials because Leonard had filed a multimillion dollar suit against Kerr-McGee in this Court, (Leonard v. Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp. 72 Civ. 936 (IBW)) which was pending at the time of trial. I had been informed that this civil suit involved an allegation that Kerr-McGee had improperly utilized chemical designs and processes belonging to Leonard, a fact which Leonard had discovered as a result of an informal tour of the Kerr-McGee plant in Hamilton Mississippi, a tour given to him by a then Kerr-McGee employee, Jack Brooke, Eva Brooke's husband. Pretrial discovery in this civil case was nearly complete and the case was teing prepared for trial. I was suspicious that she may have been influenced or given money by Kerr-McGee to testify as she did. I therefore caused subpoenas to be served on Kerr-McGee's lawyers and on various banks in Oklahoma, where Mrs. Brooke formerly lived and where she and Kerr-McGee may have maintained bank accounts.
 - 5. As the Court may re all, at the trial Mrs. Brooke, in response to questions relating to an affidavit she had signed in connection with the Kerr-McGee litigation, produced drafts of the affidavit, in her own handwriting, which made no mention at all of Leonard's allegedly having said he personally had a Swiss bank account. It was this discrepancy that I focused on during my cross-examination, trying to show that her affidavit had been written by Kerr-McGee lawyers who were trying to embarrass and injure Leonard.

- 6. It now turns out that these subpoenas and, in fact, my cross-examination were misfocused. According to her affidavit, she claims that she has been threatened not by Kerr-McGee officials but by the government.
- 7. Her testimony, in my opinion, was critical to the government's case. While a reading of the dry transcript may not elicit the flavor of the trial at the moment she testified, I recall, and it is my considered judgment, that her testimony was vital to the government's case and was devastating to Leonard. Without it, there was a substantial possibility that the result in this case might have been different.
 - 8. Prior to her testimony, I was of the view that Leonard had a significant chance to succeed on the merits. Her testimony radically changed the dynamics of the trial. Indeed, after her direct testimony, I felt that unless her credibility was substantially damaged through cross-examination, Leonard's chances were considerably diminished.
 - 9. If I had known that she believed she had been threatened by the government with arrest and extradition or if I had known of the substance of Mrs. Brooke's current affidavit, I would have materially altered my cross-examination.
 - lo. I have tried approximately 20 criminal cases in the last six years, as an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York, as assigned defense counsel and as retained defense counsel. While I recognize that any judgment on matters of this sort is subjective, it is nonetheless my considered judgment that had I known of the alleged threats to Mrs. Brooke,

and had I been permitted to cross-examine her broadly on this point, there is a significant possibility that the jury would have reached a different result. I do not say this lightly. Leonard's "wilfulness" was a critical issue and her testimony on this point cannot be underestimated. Such cross-examination would have lent substantial support to an argument I made at to al, namely, that the IRS was harassing Mr. Leonard and may have been "out to get him".

- confusing. There were over one hundred trial exhibits, most of which were checks and invoices, resulting in substantial confusion as to which amounts from Union Carbide Corporation ("UCC") Leonard had actually reported, which amounts Leonard had not been required to report (the UCC engineering fees passed on by Leonard to Treadwell) and which amounts Leonard had allegedly improperly omitted. Indeed, in the relevant period, Leonard had received checks totalling approximately \$1,661,341.61 from UCC: \$911,341.61 was properly passed on to Treadwell and resulted in a complete "warh"; and \$750,000 was reported by Leonard on his 1967 and 1968 personal return and in his fiscal 1968/1969 Subchapter S Corporation informational return.
- found that Leonard had omitted were the monies paid over to him by Treadwell. For 1967, these fees constituted less than 10% of Leonard's reported adjusted gross income for that year and, assuming his Subchapter S Corporation was properly on a fiscal year basis, less than 5% of his reported adjusted gross income for

- may have created with the jury was compounded by the fact that the government failed to produce charts explaining and summarizing what all these checks (some going to Leonard, some then on Treadwell and still others back to Leonard) ultimately meant and more importantly precisely which checks the government claimed to have been omitted.
- have understood was that the government accused Leonard of lying about not having a Swiss bank account. It is my opinion that this issue, more than any other, colored the jury's view of the case and made Eva Brooke's testimony so significant and damaging*.

14. For these reasons, it is respectfully submitted, in view of the alleged threats to Eva Brooke (which were not disclosed to me) and in the interest of justice, that Leonard should be granted a new trial.

John J. Tigue, Jr.

Sworn to before me this 20 day of May, 1976

Mary ann BoxRo

MARY ANN BOSKO
Notary Public. State of New York
No. 31-5393105
Qualified in New York County
Commission Expires March 30, 19 18

*The government's evidence regarding the "official" Chase Manhattan Bank checks also spotlighted this issue. While Eva Brooke's testimony concerning what Leonard had allegedly said in 1971 (about having a Swiss bank account) was not relevant as to the truth or falsity of the Laski-dictated Swiss bank affidavit signed 2 years before in August 1969, the jury nonetheless probably concluded (based on her testimony) that the \$383,000 paid by Chase Manhattan in 1969 had come from Leonard's own account. Such a conclusion would have been improper. There was no evidence whatsoever that Leonard had such an account in 1969, prior to signing the affidavit. Therefore, the issue of wilfulness substantially boiled down to whether the jury believed Eva Brooke's testimony.

Affidavit of Leonard's Trial Counsel, John J. Tigue, Jr., Dated 6/21/76.

UNITED	ST	ATES	DIST	RIC	J,	CO	TRT
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :

-v- : AFFIDAVIT

JACKSON D. LEONARD,

Defendant.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF NEW YORK : ss.:
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK)

JOHN J. TIGUE, JR., being duly sworn, deposes and says:

- 1. I represented a Jackson Leonard at his trial at which Mrs. Eva Brooke testified on January 16, 1975.
- mony and prior to her cross examination I was given an opportunity to interview Mrs. Brooke. I did so in the courthouse on the afternoon of January 16, 1975. During the course of that interview I asked Mrs. Brooke how it was she came to testify at Mr. Leonard's trial. She responded that she had been subpoensed and that the Government paid her airfare from London.
- 3. During the course of Mrs. Brooke's testimony and during my interview with her she appeared to be close to tears and was obviously emotionally upset. I thought Mrs. Brooke was upset because of the recent death of her husband which

was the reason I neither questioned her on this score nor pressed her unduly during the interview and cross

examination.

JOHN J. TIGUE, FR.

Sworn to before me this

21st day of June, 1976.

CATHERINA WINSHIA

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Excerpts of Summation by Leonards' Trial Counsel.

jge 879

of the trial. I have to anticipate what Mr. MacDonald is going to say during the course of his summation.

I don't imagine that anything I say will etch itself on your minds, but please remember with respect to 1968 that starting in February that income was corporate income, every penny of it from that date on.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to turn for a minute to Mrs. Brooke. Mrs. Brooke is the English lady who came here the other day from England. Even though Mr. Shawver couldn't make it from South Charleston, Mrs. Brooke came from England to testify here.

I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that that woman is a widow who was taken advantage of by lawyers, the lawyers for Kerr McGee. She is a woman who has had great tragedy in her life and not that long ago, some eight or nine months ago. She came to live in this country in 1971 and her husband died less than three years thereafter. It was not a pleasant thing to have to ask that woman questions, especially questions touching on very sensitive matters, matters which are heartbreaking to her, some of her most sensitive feelings.

And I hope you are not going to hold it against me. But more importantly I hope you won't hold the questioning that I did of Mrs. Brooke against Mr. Leonard,

jge 880

because I'm here simply doing my job, and part of my job, as I see it, ladies and gentlemen, is to attempt to show to you that there is perhaps a motive or an axe to grind for a witness when a witness comes here and tells you some testimony on the witness stand.

Now, just very briefly, I want to talk about Mrs. Brooke because, remember, this conversation that she claims she had was supposed to be in 1971. The charges in the indictment relate to 1967 and 1968.

Mr. Leonard and Mr. Brooke were friends for some 25 years. In 1971 they entered into hot and heavy negotiations as to whether or not they would become business partners. Those negotiations collapsed and they didn't become business partners, and it turns out that a few months later, in 1972, that at least in the mind of Mrs. Brooke, Mr. Brooke takes Mr. Leonard to a plant. Mr. Leonard claims that Kerr McGee has defrauded him on a patent matter and that he is now going to have to bring a lawsuit against Kerr McGee.

Remember, Mr. Brooke is an officer, an officer of Kerr McGee Corporation, and Mr. Leonard says, "I'm sorry I don't know what to do about it, but I have to start the lawsuit. My lawyers require it, and I am going to have to go ahead and do it.

jge 881

"And not only that, what is worse, my old friend, they tell me that you are going to be an inevitable witness in this situation."

Can you imagine how humiliated this fellow Mr.

Brooke must have been? Here he is, an officer of Kerr

McGee Corporation, a friend of Leonard's for years, now he
is in the middle of a very embarrassing situation. He is
a corporate officer who, in a sense at least, in the mind
of Mrs. Brooke, is the cause of a lawsuit against Kerr

McGee.

And the situation finally developes that the lawsuit is very substantial, and lo and behold he does become a witness. And when does he become a witness?

When does he become a witness? He becomes a witness on his death bed, when he is gravely, seriously ill, 48 hours before he died.

And I think at that point, when I asked Mrs.

Brooke about this, I asked her wasn't she completely opposed to the taking of the deposition, the examination before trial, and I think she let loose just a little bit there to show you how outraged and how furious she was about that, and probably rightly so. I mean, these lawyers go down to question the man literally on his death bed.

But, remember, I asked her whether or not she

jge 882

knew it was Kerr McGce's idea and whether or not it was done over Mr. Leonard's lawyer's objections. She didn't know that. But I think it is pretty clear, ladies and gentlemen, that she was pretty bitter about that, pretty bitter about that.

Because Mr. Leonard's lawyer was present and he attended the deposition, and I guess you can find from the evidence that he did exactly what the lawyers do all the time. They cross examine witnesses when it comes their turn. And the obligation is the same whether the man is well or ill.

Now, at this point, at this point the lawyers for Kerr McGee come into the picture. Within a few days after Mr. Brooke is buried, the lawyers for Kerr McGee, who have got a hot and heavy lawsuit on their hands, take Mrs. Brooke aside and say, "Nice lady, please sit down and tell us what you know about Jack Leonard."

And she does that, she does that, and she does her best under the circumstances, a distraught woman whose husband just died, in a country which is not her own, and these lawyers come in and they ask her to do a little work for them.

And we haven't read all this to you, ladies and gentlemen, because we can't read all of every document

jge 883

that comes into evidence, but this is Defendant's Exhibit

AF, these are the handwritten notes of Mrs. Brooke.

Thank God for these notes, ladies and gentlemen, because the importance of these notes are that they were written by Mrs. Brooke in the privacy of her own home, without any lawyers trying to tell her what to put in there and what not to put in there, and youwill see, ladies and gentlemen, if you look through these notes, there is not a whisper, not a word about Jackson Leonard having any Swiss bank account in 1971 or at any other time, not a word.

But what happens next? It is given to the lawyers and the lawyers say, "No, not good enough, Mrs. Brooke.

You've got to come up with something better than that."

And they do come up with something better than that. They come up with Defendant's Exhibit AG, which is the draft affidavit. We will get to the final in a minute.

And now for the first time you see all the nice things that I asked Mrs. Brooke about. For instance, "The Leonards have always been kind and friendly towards me."

That gets dropped out, as she says, at the insistence of the lawyers. All the nice things come out and in come what I would call the zingers.

Fortunately, the lawyers were a little careless.

They put down that "My first meeting with Mr. Leonard took

jge 884

place on November 15, 7070 in his apartment."

So they put this down, and this is the time, for the first time now, there is any business about a Swiss bank account that Mr. Leonard supposedly has.

And they sit down and they say, "You know, why don't you fill in the missing blanks and sign this." And she goes to her task force and she says, "Fellows, November 15, I was not in the United States. I wasn't there at all."

Boy. I mean, that was luck for Mr. Leonard, because now, you see, they come in with the final affidavit, Defendant's Exhibit AE in evidence, and now you will notice that the November 15, 1970 date is gone, bye, bye, out of the affidavit.

Now they get a little tricky, because they have been zinged before. They found out that if they put a specific date down, Mr. Leonard might be able to establish he wasn't around. So they say, well, "Between April and September of 1971."

You know, good fortune struck again. I see on the front of the affidavit there is February 22, 1971, another meeting she claimed she had with Mr. Leonard. I shouldn't say she claims; the lawyers for Kerr McGee claims, because they are going to use this affidavit. The intent of this is to use in the litigation. At the top it

jge 885

says "Leonard vs. Kerr McGee."

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The expense vouchers strike again. Defendant's Exhibit AI are expense vouchers for that period of time, and you will recall that I asked Mrs. Brooke if she knew whether or not Mr. Leonard was not in the country, and she said, "Certainly not. He was here in New York."

Also you will notice, in the final affidavit
there are a couple of nice little zingers in there about
Mr. Leonard has been divorced, Mr. Leonard has alimony, his
wife has got some problems because she is speeding in a
boat or something. Those aren't in these handwritten notes,
ladies and gentlemen. Those are the product of the minds
of a couple of very aggressive lawyers who are looking to
defend Kerr McGee from a very heavy lawsuit.

One thing. I've got a little note here. This is a little testimonial to my friend the prosecutor here.

He made it clear to you on redirect examination that he had never seen these handwritten notes, nor the draft, before he put her on the witness stand. He found out about those after I asked her to produce the notes that were the drafts of the affidavit. And he just made it pretty clear on redirect examination that he wasn't part of any of this operation.

Now, just a couple of last words on Mrs. Brooke.

You will recall when she said that even though she had come

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here twice, or at least once in November and December,
the next time she came here she never gave Mr. Leonard a
call, which you would figure an old friend might do, saying
"I am coming to testify on behalf of the Government and I
would just like you to know it."

The other thing that I think is interesting and really kind of shows how bitter Mrs. Brooke is, and I am not criticizing Mrs. Brooke at all, you will find it is the lawyers who put her up to this. But when Mr. Brooke was dying, on his death bed, Mr. Leonard called her and he says, "I would like to come and visit my old friend Jack Brooke before he dies." And she says, 'No dice. You can't come."

I think, ladies and gentlemen, that is the best showing of the interest that Mrs. Brooke had in coming to testify here.

Also, a few remarks about even her version of the night. They came to Mr. Leonard's apartment, they had a couple of drinks before dinner, they went out to dinner.

You may find evidence that they had one or more drinks at dinner. After that they went to PJ Clark's. I don't know how many of you have been there. But you may find from the evidence that alcoholic beverages are sold there. After they were finished at PJ Clark's they came

jge 887

back to Mr. Leonard's apartment house for a night cap.

dence that you are going to use to convict Jack Leonard beyond a reasonable doubt? Is that the kind of evidence that relates to the years 1967 and 1968, which are charged in the indictment? I submit, ladies and gentlemen, that that casual chit chat, whatever it was, back in 1971 is not proof of the charges in this indictment. And you will remember that his Honor gave you some instructions with respect to whether or not this was proof of the charges in the indictment, and you will hear his complete charge in a minute.

But the people who should have been here to be cross examined, ladies and gentlemen, were not Mrs. Brooke, but the attorneys who put her up to a lot of the statements that appear in there, especially the one with respect to the Swiss bank account.

And I'm not calling Mrs. Brooke a liar. That is a pretty hard word. It is a situation wherein she is a person who has been taken advantage of at her hour of deepest distress, and I submit, ladies and gentlemen, that that's not the kind of evidence upon which you can rely to convict a dog in the street, much less a human being who is charged with two felonies.

Summons and Complaint 72 CIV 936.

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

(Formerl, D. C. Form No.45a Rev. (6-49)

United States District Court

FOR THE

COUNTERN DISTRICT OF HEW YORK

CIVIL ACTION FILE No. 7200 936

JACKSON D. LEGNARD d/b/a J. D. LEGNARD & ASSOCIATES and THE LEGNARD PROCESS CO., INC.,

Plaintiffs.

Plaintiff

SUMMONS

KERR-Medes CHEMICAL CORP.,

Defendant

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to serve upon

SHEA GOULD CLIMENKO & KRAMER

plaintiff's attorney , whose address

330 Madison Avenue New York, New York 10017

participation of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of

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Summons and Complaint, 72 CIV 936.

an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 20 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

S/B. Edwards
Deputy Clerk.

March-3, 1972

[Seal of Court]

NOTE:-This summons is issued pursuant to feele 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JACKSON D. LEONARD d/b/a J.D.

LEONARD & ASSOCIATES and

THE LEONARD PROCESS CO., INC.,

Plaintiffs, : COMPLAINT

-against-

72 Civ. 936

KERR-MCGEE CHEMICAL CORP.,

Defendant.

Plaintiffs, by their attorneys, Shea Gould Climenko & Kramer, for their complaint herein allege:

FIRST COUNT

- 1. Plaintiff JACKSON D. LEONARD ("Leonard") is a chemical and consulting engineer who at one time did business as a sole proprietorship organized under the laws of the State of New York under the name of J.D. LEONARD & ASSOCIATES.
- 2. Plaintiff THE LEONARD PROCESS CO., INC. ("Process") is a New York corporation with its principal office at 37 West 37th Street, New York, New York. Plaintiff Process duly succeeded to all of the assets of J.D. Leonard & Associates.
- 3. Upon information and belief, defendant KERR-McGEE CHEMICAL CORP. is the successor-by-merger to AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION (hereinafter referred to as "Potash") and has duly as eed to assume all of the obligations and liabilities of Potash.

- 4. Upon information and belief defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a principal office in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- 5. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1332 on the grounds that:
 - (a) Plaintiff Leonard is a citizen of the State of New Jersey, plaintiff Process is a citizen of the State of New York and the defendant corporation is incorporated under the laws of a foreign state and has its principal place of business in a state other than the State of New York; and
 - (b) The amount in controversy exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum of Ten Thousand (\$10,000) Dollars.
- 6. Leonard was at all relevant times in the business of custom-designing chemical plants and developing special processes to be used in such plants.
- 7. Prior to 1961 plaintiff developed a new process for the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment known as the "Chlorine Process" (also referred to at times as the "Chloride Process"). A key element of Leonard's Chlorine Process is the oxidation of the titanium tetrachloride and the design of the equipment required to accomplish such oxidation.

- 8. Potash, a chemical manufacturer with no prior experience in the manufacture of titanium dioxide pigment, expressed interest in Leonard's Chlorine Process and on May 6, 1961 Leonard and Potash entered into a written agreement (the "Agreement") under which plaintiff agreed to design a pilot plant and a full-scale commercial plant for Potash which were to use Leonard's Chlorine Process in the production of titanium dioxide pigment.
- 9. The Agreement provided for certain payments to be made by Potash to Leonard in connection with the design and construction of the pilot plant and full-scale commercial plant and provided further that Potash would have the right to construct additional titanium dioxide plants using Leonard's Chlorine Process upon:
 - (a) payment to Leonard of an amount equal to \$15 per annual ton of design capacity of each such additional plant constructed in the United States or any of its territories (or Canada or Mexico if constructed by Potash alone); or
 - (b) payment to Leonard of an amount equal to \$25 per annual ton of design capacity of each such additional plant constructed elsewhere in the world (or in Canada or Mexico if constructed by Potash in cooperation with another party).
- 10. Leonard performed all of the conditions of the Agreement on his part to be performed including disclosure of his Chlorine Process to Potash.

82a Complaint, 72 CIV 936. 11. A pilot plant employing Leonard's Chlorine Process was constructed in Grimsby, Wales, United Kingdom, by Potash acting in concert with an English corporation named Laporte Titanium Limited. In 1964 Potash represented to Leonard that his design of the pilot plant was defective and that his Chlorine Process was ineffective and worthless. 13. Potash offered to pay Leonard a portion of the agreed-upon design fee if he would consent to terminate the Agreement and release of all his rights with respect to his Chlorine Process. 14. Leonard requested that Potash permit him an opportunity to inspect the pilot plant to ascertain personally whether there were any deficiencies in processes and/or equipment design which would necessitate modifications in order to obtain product output of the quality specified in the Agreement. 15. Potash, however, refused to grant plaintiff permission to inspect the pilot plant and, by reason of such refusal, Leonard was never able to enter the plant or conduct any inspection of the equipment therein, nor was he given an opportunity under the terms of the Agreement to correct any of the alleged deficiencies. 16. Upon information and belief, when the above-mentioned representations were made to Leonard, Potash knew them to be

false and made them with the intent to deceive and defraud Leonard in order to induce him to execute an agreement releasing Potash from its obligations to Leonard.

- 17. At the time Potash made its representations, Leonard did not know that they were false or misleading, nor did Leonard have the means to ascertain their truth or falsity.
- 18. In addition, in order to induce Leonard to terminate the Agreement and to release his rights thereunder, Potash threatened that if Leonard refused to accede to Potash's demands, Potash would assue or cause to be issued and circulated on a worldwide basis damaging and unfavorable press releases and other publicity to the effect that Leonard's design of the pilot plant was defective, that his Chlorine Process was ineffective and worthless, and that Leonard was incompetent and unreliable.
- 19. At the time Potash made these threats, Leonard was actively seeking to generate additional business in the field of chemical process design and consulting.
- 20. On or about January 29, 1965, in reliance on Potash's aforesaid representations, Leonard executed a release terminating the Agreement.
- 21. Upon information and belief, shortly after Leonard had been induced to execute the release dated January 29, 1965, Potash commenced construction of a full-scale commercial plant for the production of titanium dioxide pigment in Hamilton, Mississippi (the "Mississippi plant").

- 22. Leonard was not given access to the Mississippi plant when it was first built and operated. It was not until 1971 that Leonard discovered that the Mississippi plant in fact employed the very same Chlorine Process, including the oxidizer design and process, which had been developed by Leonard and which Potash had represented to him to be ineffective and worthless.
- 23. Thus, it was not until 1971 that Leonard discovered, or could with reasonable diligence have discovered, that the representations which Potash had made in 1965 to induce plaintiff to terminate the Agreement and to release his rights thereunder were false and fraudulent.
- 24. By reason of Potash's fraudulent conduct, Leonard and his assignee have been deprived, inter alia, of the right to receive royalties in an amount equal to \$15 per annual ton of design capacity of the Mississippi plant.

SECOND COUNT

- 25. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege Paragraphs "1" to
 "23" of this complaint.
- 26. Upon information and belief, Potash or defendant Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp. have licensed, or are planning to license, Leonard's Chlorine Process to other manufacturers of titanium dioxide, including but not limited to Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Ltd. of Japan.

and his assignee have been deprived, inter alia, of the right to receive royalties pursuant to any licenses of the Chlorine Process granted by Potash or defendant Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp. to others.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs demand judgment against defendant:

- 1. For an accounting of all royalties due to plaintiffs by reason of Potash's or defendant Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp.'s construction of one or more plants employing plaintiffs' Chlorine Process.
- 2. For an accounting of all royalties due to plaintiffs by reason of Potash's or defendant Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp.'s licensing of plaintiffs' Chlorine Process to others.
- 3. For punitive damages in the sum of \$5,000,000 by reason of Potash's malicious, wanton and reckless conduct.
 - 4. For such other relief as may be appropriate.
 - 5. For the costs and disbursements of this action.

SHEA GOULD CLIMENKO & KRAMER Attorneys for Plaintiffs

By:

Member of the Firm

330 Madison Avenue

New York, New York 10017

(212) 661-3200

1	Trial Testimony, Eva Elleen Brookes"
2	AFTERNOON SESSION
3	3:00 p.m.
4	EVA EILEEN BROOKE, called as a
5	witness by the Government, being first duly sworn
6	by the Clerk of the Court, testified as follows:
7	DIRECT EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. MAC DONALD:
9	Q Mrs. Brooke, would you tell the jury where you
10	currently reside or intend to reside?
11	A I shall reside in England in the future.
12	Q And are you the widow of Mr. Jack Brooke?
13	A I am.
14	Q And would you tell us when Mr. Brooke died and
15	at that time where you were a resident?
16	A He died on April 12th, 1974 and we were resident
17	of Oklahoma City.
18	Q And who was Mr. Brooke's employer in Oklahoma
19	City?
20	A Kerr McGee Corporation.
21	Q How long had you maintained your residence in
22	that location?
23	A Approximately four years.
24	Q I would like to draw your attention to the
25	summer of 1971 and ask if during that period you and your

Brooke - direct 510 jge 1 husband had occasion to spend an evening with Mr. Leonard, 2 seated here, and his wife here in New York City? 3 Yes, we did. 4 Would you tell the jury, please, what the four of 5 you did that evening and, with respect to the business 6 aspects of the conversation, what it was that Mr. Leonard 7 and you and your husband talked about? 8 9 MR. TIGUE: Excuse me, Mrs. Brooke, Your Honor, this is the summer of '71. I would 10 object to this on the grounds of relevance. 11 THE COURT: Overruled. 12 Okay. You can describe that evening as it 13 unfolded. 14 A Yes. 15 We were invited to Mr. Leonard's apartment to 16 have drinks with his wife and himself, which we did. 17 Mr. Leonard was extremely anxious that my husband 18 join him in business, and he that evening said that -- well, 19 made inducements that it would be good that my husband 20 went into business with him. 21 22 For instance --Tell us what he said in that respect. 23 A free apartment at Sutton Place, and he mentioned 24 the sum of \$100,000 a year, with my husband as president 25

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jge

MR. TIGUE: "I have one?"

THE WITNESS: I have a Swiss bank account.

MR. TIGUE: Thank you.

Q Do you recall anything further with respect to whether that account was in a name or a number?

A He said that -- in fact I think I asked the question, I'm always curious, and he said that Swiss bank accounts are numbered and not in a name.

Q Did I ask you what happened to that piece of paper that you referred to that had the terms of the offer written or 12?

A Yes. My husband and I were staying at the Plaza, and he threw it in the waste basket.

MR. MAC DONALD: We have nothing further on direct examination.

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Brooke

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(At the side bar.)

THE COURT: Mr. Tigue, I think I will take a recess for about five minutes.

MR. TIGUE: Before we go, I would have a couple of motions and a request for a recess myself.

(In open court.)

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we will stand in recess for five or ten minutes.

Mrs. Brooke, you can step down and sit in the back of the room or wherever is comfortable for you.

(In the robing room.)

THE COURT: Gentlemen, I have been presented with certain 3500 material, one of which is Mrs. MacDonald's notes, 3512A-1, and that is not 3500 material to turn over to you.

On the other hand, the 3512 you have been given is affidavit of a witness filed in a case before Judge Wyatt. I direct that the Government make available to Mr. Tigue the entire affidavit.

MR. TIGUE: He has given me a copy already.

MR. MAC DONALD: I have just complied.

THE COURT: Now, that disposes of the 3500 aspect of this, so now 3512-A-2 will just be called 3512-3, because the A signifies those as to which you have questions, or

2 should I leave it with its number?

MR. MAC DONALD: I think the recordd will reflect that Mr. Tique has 3512-A-2. I guess I should have in the presence of the jury said we renew our offer of the '71 and '72 statements tax returns.

THE COURT: The tax returns containing those statements? Let's assume that's been done.

MR. TIGUE: First of all, your Honor, I would move to strike all of Mrs. Brooke's testimony, because it doesn't prove the affidavit which was given in 1969 was false.

She specifically said he didn't say whether he opened it or whether he had it. I think that's the substance of it. So I don't believe that she connected the two up at all, so it has no probative value with respect to what the state of Mr. Leonard's banking connection is, if any, back in 1969 and prior. So, I would therefore move to strike her entire testimony as being irrelevant.

THE COURT: Well, I will dany that motion.

MR. TIGUE: Then, your Honor, I would respectfully move for a mistrial in view of this testimony. I
guess I have stated at length my position with respect to
all this and I would renew it on all those grounds again.

THE COURT: The motion is denied. This in admissible as a statement in 1971 which this jury can take

mpe

Brooke

together with other evidence in the case and find that there was a Swiss bank account in existence at the timeof the 1968 affidavit.

Taken together with the 1968 Chase Manhattan checks which were monies that had come from Banque Cantonale de Zurich.

All right.

MR. TIGUE: Your Honor, I have, in anticipation of this witness, served a subpoena on Mr. Paul Brown who has been calling the Court in the last few minutes, I believe.

Mr. Brown is the author of Government's Exhibit 3512-A-2, which I was originally given. When I say the author, I mean he's the draftsman and I believe he's the draftsman for this statement, and I believe he also drafted the affidavit for this.

I have subpoensed whatever notes of any conversations he or anyone in his law firm have had with Mrs.

Brooke. So I would like, if I could, a recess for two reasons. One, to have a few minutes to speak with Mrs.

Brooke if she will speak with me, and, two, to have an opportunity at least before Mrs. Brooke is dismissed as a witness, to read whatever notes Mr. Brown may have in his possession.

THE COURT: That application will be granted. Where is Mr. Brown?

MR. MAC DONALD: In midtown somewhere. By the way, I don't think he is the author of this affidavit. I believe it was written by an Oklahoma attorney by the name of Walsh. So unless Mr. Tique has a firmer basis than his client's speculation regarding authorship, we would not want to unduly delay the cross examination. The lawyer subpoenaed his attorney of record in the case before Judge Wyatt and he has provided me with the Xerox, 3512-A.

But I was told by Robert Walsh that he was the author of the affidavit.

MR. TIGUE: Your Honor, I would expect that the attorney of record would have a copy of whatever notes were taken, even though they aren't his own notes.

Secondly, Mr. Brown was the attorney who continued a deposition of Mr. Brooke on the ewin of his death, and Mrs. Brooke was present at the deposition, and I would think that at least before she is dismissed that I would have an opportunity to take a look at his notes --

THE COURT: Mr. Brown?

MR. TIGUE: Mr. Brown.

THE COURT: All right. I will grant that. That would mean as a practical matter you would go over to the

Brooke

mpe

morning with her cross examination?

MR. TIGUE: I think I would have to, your Honor, and I would like an opportunity to chart with her right now.

THE COURT: Mr. MacDonald, I take it this lady, wherever she has come from, is prepared to stay overnight?

MR. MAC DONALD: Surely. I wonder if I could inquire of the Court whether or not your Honor -- I think Judge Griesa did this once with a witness -- apprise Mrs. Brooke of her rights with respect to submitting to an interview, off the record or on the record, with Mr. Tique prior to --

THE COURT: It had occurred to me that I probably should do that.

MR. MAC DONALD: And the right to have counsel present of her choosing.

MR. TIGUE: I have no objection to advising her of her rights, your Honor, but my guess is that she has had more than one conversation with Mr. MacDonald, either in person or over the phone, and I simply would like to have the same conditions. I would not exclude a lawyer, but I would like to have an equal opportunity to that which Mr. MacDonald had.

It's a serious matter and it's your Honor's discretion. With that caveat, I suppose I don't --

with Mrs. Brooke?

MR. MAC DONALD: Your Honor, I suspect it turns out that having a record of defense counsel's interview with a witness limits opportunities for any misunderstandings.

Maybe Mrs. Brooke ought to understand what we have done in the past and what we are set up to do as to make -
MR. TIGUE: Did you do that of your interview

THE COURT: I don't think I am going to do that.

Now, I have in mind to say to Mrs. Brooke, after telling her that she is to return in the morning at 9:30, and in the next few minutes I assume that Mr. Tique, who is counsel for Mr. Leonard, would like to speak with her about the matters as to which she has given testimony; that there is no doubt on her part to talk to you; on the other hand, there is no legal bar to her talking to you, if it's her desire to do so.

MR. TIGUE: It's expressed a little negatively. Not illegal. I would prefer more layman's language, that its perfectly all right for her to speak with Mr. Tique if she wants to, just as it was perfectly all right to speak with Mr. MacDonald.

THE COURT: All right. I will change it to this.

"Mr. Tigue wishes to speak to you about the

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matters which are involved here, and you may speak with him if you desire to do so, but there is no duty or requirement that you do speak to him."

MR. MAC DONALD: I wonder about further advice concerning her right to attach, if she wants to, the condition of the presence of an attorney of her choosing.

Maybe Mr. Tique doesn't limit his request to interview her alone.

MR. TIGUE: Well, certainly, I am going to have a witness present. I am not going to depend on a you-tell-me type of question.

MR. MAC DONALD: If you want to interview her in my presence --

MR. TIGUE: Mr. MacDonald, I am not prepared to come to any agreement with you about anything in this matter. I didn't know about this witness until an hour ago, and I can't agree to anything like that.

THE COURT: All right, gentlemen.

MR. TIGUE: Is your Honor going to rule on the 1971, '72 tax returns?

THE COURT: Yes, I will admit them.

MR. TIGUE: I would object to both, but what does '72 have to do with this case? This conversation took place in 1971.

			/1-	
1	mpe	В	rooke	520
2	T	HE COURT:	Let me see t	he tax returns.
3	м	R. TIGUE:	They were ju	st marked for identifi-
4	cation.			
5	T	HE COURT:	Where is the	statement that
6	м	R. MAC DON	MALD: On the	bottom of each page.
7	т	HE COURT:	I will keep	out '72.
8	м	R. TIGUE:	On '71, I as	sume the question is
9	limited to t	he question	on, "Do you ha	ve an account".
10	. м	R. MAC DON	NALD: It's th	e statement on the retur
11	that is impo	rtant.		
12	м	R. TIGUE:	There's no r	elevance to anything
13	but the answ	er to the	question, if	there is any relevance
14	to that.			
15	м	R. MAC DON	NALD: We have	had a suggestion about
16	the taxpayer	's tax pay	ying habits as	going to his motive,
17	and at least	at this p	point I won't	do more than read it to
18	the jury.			
19	Т	HE COURT:	I will admit	it with the instruction
20	that it is a	dmitted or	nly with refer	ence to paragraph 31 on
21	the first pa	ge.		
22	M	R. TIGUE:	I really obj	ect to that. My word,
23	that has abs	olutely no	othing to do w	with this case, except
24	as your Hono	r has rule	ed, he said no	o on his return
25	T	HE COURT:	Well, that's	all in evidence. The

balance of the return, obviously it's in evidence as a 1971 tax return of Jackson D. Leonard.

MR. TIGUE: But if the jury wants it -- I don't even know what's on the '71 return. I would ask that that not be shown to them, that the box be read but the numbers blanked out.

THE COURT: Mr. MacDonald, why don't you put in page 1.

MR. MAC DONALD: Why don't I simply read the question and answer to the jury, Judge, and maybe we can arrive at some accommodation about blanking out or not, and maybe the corss examination will make it admissible.

THE COURT: Well, I was going to say as far as

I am concerned, page 1 is in, but it's blanked out from

lines number 12 through everything pertaining to line number

30.

In other words, you have got the top and bottom, and the rest of page 1, the balance of it is out.

MR. MAC DONALD: I would just ask the Court to explain to Mrs. Brooke in Mr. Tique's absence --

MR. TIGUE: I might be present.

THE COURT: Why don't I have her come in here?

I think it should be on the record.

MR. MAC DONALD: Surely. She can answer whatever

she is going to answer.

THE COURT: Well, it will be a matter of record, Mr. Tigue, unless you want to be here, and I will introduce you.

(The witness entered the robing room.)

THE COURT: Mr. MacDonal ! you have met. This is Mr. Tigue, who is counsel for Mr. Leonard in this case.

He would like to talk to you on an interviewtype basis, and in that connection I just want to, since
you are -- I gather you are a British subject, are you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I am.

THE COURT: Just so that I give you some thoughts that are appropriate for this request, I want to say that you may speak to him if it is your desire to do so.

THE WITNESS: I see.

THE COURT: You may, if you wish have someone else with you of your own choosing, a friend, a lawyer or otherwise, at any such time, if you wanted to have somebody else there at that time, or you may talk to him alone if you would like.

There is no duty incumbent on you, however, or any requirement that you do talk to him, and if you don't want to talk to him, then you needn't.

Do you follow what I say?

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100a Brooke 1 mpe 2 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do understand what you are 3 saying. THE COURT: So why don't you hop out now and 4 5 think about what you would like to do and Mr. Tique will 6 presumably speak to you and you can guide yourself accord-7 ingly. He would like obviously, to discuss with you the 8 matters that are involved in the testimony that you have 9 given here. 10 THE WITNESS: Yes, obviously. THE COURT: And the things related to it. 11 12 THE WITNESS: Yes, and I would say no, I don't 13 mind discussing it with Mr. Tigue. 14 MR. TIGUE: Thank you very much. 15 THE COURT: All right. Why don't the two of you 16 at your convenience, chat as to the circumstances under 17 which you will do it and when and how? 18 MR. TIGUE: Well, I would think --19 MR. MAC DONALD: May I read her one question, 20 Judge, before we recess. 21 THE COURT: Very good, we will get the jury in. 22

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(In open court, jury present.)

MR. MAC DONALD: Your Honor, we would at this time renew our offer of Government's Exhibit 83 for identification, the previously identified tax return.

THE COURT: The '71 tax return as limited is received in evidence. That is Government's Exhibit 83 for the year 1971.

(Governments Exhibit 83 for identification, was received in evidence.)

MR. MAC DONALD: Question No. 31 on the 1971 1040 for Jackson D. Leonard says:

"Did you at any time during the taxable year have any interest in or signature or other authority over a bank, securities or other financial account in a foreign country, except in a U. S. military banking facility operated by a U. S. Financial in titution?"

And the no box is checked and the yes box is left blank in that return.

THE COURT: Does that complete our business for this afternoon?

MR. MAC DONALD: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to sit tomorrow, as I said, only in the morning and not in the afternoon. Therefore, we will convene a little bit

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	102a
1	jge Brooke 525
2	earlier than usual, and I will see you at 9:30, not
3	10 o'clock but 9:30 tomorrow and we will sit until 1.
4	You are excused until 9:30 tomorrow. Do not
5	discuss the case with each other or with anyone else.
6	(The jury left the courtroom.)
7	MR. TIGUE: Your Honor, I was just wondering
8	about our scheduling. Would I plan to talk to Mrs.
9	Brooke for a little while and then, I guess, the Govern-
10	ment is resting and we will have motions and so forth.
11	Will we do that tomorrow morning at 9:30? I
12	am worried a out the jury.
13	THE COURT: Well, I would assume that there may
14	be further questions of some kind. Perhaps there will not
15	be. I would assume there might, and that might take some
16	time. And after that I assume the Government will take
17	whatever steps it takes and then I will act as counsel
18	importune me. All right?
19	MR. TIGUE: Yes, your Honor.
20	(Adjourned to January 17, 1975 at 9:30 a.m.)
21	
22	
23	

In

Name

Marion Bandes (Resumed)

Harris Egan

Emil A. Nothofer

Eva Eileen Brooke

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Y	477

2 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs.

74 Cr 599

JACKSON D. LEONARD

January 17, 1975 9:30 a.m.

(Trial resumed, jury present.)

THE COURT: Good morning.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wanted to repeat to you, in connection with the testimony of Mrs. Brooke yesterday and the admission into evidence of the 1971 tax return to the extent that I admitted it into evidence, that again, this testimony is not proof of any charge that is in the indictment. It is only proof going to the element of the wilfulness of the defendant if and when you reach that element in your deliberations. But it is not proof of anything else.

And you will recall I earnestly instructed you yesterday on that score with regard to certain other proof that was let in. This is a rejetition to you of the same kind of instructions. You are to regard this proof in that light and in that light only.

All right. Go ahead, Mr. Tigue.

1	jge	Brooke - cross	528
2	EVA	EILEEN BROOKE,	resumed.
3		THE COURT: Mrs. Brooke, you are	still under oath
4	CROSS EXAM	INATION	
5	BY MR. TIG	UE:	
6	Q	Good morning, Mrs. Brooke?	
7	A	Good morning.	
8	Q	Mrs. Brooke, you came from Engl	and yesterday,
9	arrived ye	sterday afternoon?	
10	A	I did.	
11	Q	Mr. Leonard and Mr. Brooke knew	each other for
12	some 25 ye	ars or more, did they not?	
13	A	They did.	
14	Q	And your husband was an officer	, was he not, of
15	a company	called Kerr McGee?	
16	A	He was.	
17	Q	Can you tell us when you first	met Mr. Leonard
18	and/or Mrs	. Leonard?	
19	A	In 1970.	
20	Q	What was the occasion on which	you met them?
21	Was it her	e in New York?	
22	A	It was here in New York.	
23	Q	And was this in connection with	the discussions
24	that Mr. L	eonard and Mr. Brooke were havin	ng with respect t
25	the possib	ility of becoming partners in bu	usiness?

business? He had received offers for employment other

24

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1	jge	Brooke - cross 530a	
2	Q	Did you have diner?	
3	A	With Mr. Leonard?	
4	Q	Yes.	
5	A	Not at that time.	
6	Q	And after the February 22nd meeting, can you	
7	tell us wh	en the next one was, to the best of your recol-	
8	lection?		
9	A	Yes. It was sometime in July, at his apartment.	
10	Q	And that's when you had the conversation which	
11	you relate	d yesterday, is that right?	
12	A	If that's so.	
13	Q	At these various meetings, there was constantly	
14	discussed,	was there not, the possibility of Mr. Brooke and	
15	Mr. Leonar	d becoming partners?	
16	Α .	This was always brought up, yes.	
17	Q	Now, there came a time when these discussions	
18	terminated	; Mr. Leonard and Mr. Brooke decided they would	
19	not enter	business together, is that right?	
20	A	That is so.	
21	Q	Did there come a time when Mr. Brooke informed	
22	you that h	e had shown a plant in Mississippi to Mr.	
23	Leonard?		
24	Α	Yes.	
25	Q	And he and Mr. Leonard toured the plant together,	,

1	jge		Broo	oke -	cross			531	
2	did they?								
3	A	I have no	o idea	a. I	wasn'	t ther	e.		
4	Q	You were	told	that	by Mr	. Broo	ke,	weren't	you?
5	A	Yes. He	said	that	he ha	d met	Mr.	Leomard	down
6	at Columbu	s.							
7									
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mpe	Brcoke - cross 532
Q	And did he tell you that as a result of that
meeting,	that Leonard said he was going to sue the firm
of Kerr Mo	cGee?
A	Not at that particular point.
Q	When did he tell you that?
A	Sometime later.
Q	Do you recall when?
Α	As far as I remember, the first inclination we
had was w	hen Mr. Leonard met us in Miami, when we were
coming ba	ck from vacation, and
Q	Can you please give us a date?
A	I think it was November.
Q	Of what year?
Α	'71.
Ω	And at a point, Mr. Leonard said that he was
going to	sue Kerr McGee for about \$25 million?
A	I have no idea. I wasn't in on the meeting.
was upsta	airs, and my husband and Mr. Leonard were down-
stairs di	scussing this. I later joined them, but they ha
already o	gone through it.
Q	After that meeting, did you husband tell you
that Mr.	Leonard was going to sue Kerr McGee for some

He didn't mention any figure, but he said Mr.

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Leonard was going to sue Kerr McGee.

Q And did he say that that was based in part on the inspection of the Mississippi plant which your husband had shown him?

A No, he said it was based on things that had happened long before my husband joined the Kerr McGee corporation.

Q Did he tell you in essence that Mr. Leonard claimed --

THE COURT: Could you speak up.

Q Yes. I am sorry. It's usually the other way around. The lawyers usuall ask the witness to speak up.

Did your husband tell you that Mr.Leonard claimed that in essence Kerr McGee had committed a fraud on him and that he was going to sue them because he discovered this alleged fraud when he observed the plant in Mississippi?

A He did say this, yes.

Q And did he also say that he regreted it, but it would inevitably come out that it was your husband who had shown Mr. Leonard the plant in Mississippi?

A This was not true, because my husband in fact said that in no way could Mr. Leonard have seen what he allegedly saw.

Brooke - cross

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Yes. But your husband did tell you that Mr. Leonard claimed that he would have to be a witness because of the plant inspection, is that right?

Yes, he did.

I mean I irrespective of whether that was true or not, that was told to you?

Yes, it was.

And were you present at a discussion where Mr. Brooke stated that he would be embarrassed by this and that he did not look with favor upon having to be called as a witness in connection with that litigation?

A He never mentioned this. It didn't worry him in the least.

Q Now, were there telephone conversations between Mr. Brooke and Mr. Leonard in 1972?

> There were. A

And you knew --0

Two.

--you knew that because you listened in to the telephone conversations at the extension?

> I was asked to by my husband. A

You took notes during the course of that dis-Q cussion?

In longhand.

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Q And that was with the idea of being a witness against Mr. Leonard at some future date?

A No, merely to -- my husband thought that Mr. Leonard might be taperecording his replies or that somebody else was listening in on an extension on the phone.

Q And did you ever tell anyone that if that was so that you would be a witness to what the conversation was between you and Mr. Leonard?

A This was never discussed in any way.

Mrs. Brooke, did you sign an affidavit on May 0 22, 1974?

> I did. A

Q And is this a copy of that affidavit of that date? I am showing you Defendant's Exhibit AE for identification.

It is.

MR. TIGUE: I offer in evidence, your Honor, Defendant's Exhibit AE for identification. It's a copy of 2412A-2, with which the Government supplied me.

MR. MAC DONALD: No objection.

THE COURT: Received.

(Defendant's Exhibit AE for identification, received in evidence.)

Q Mrs. Brooke, would you take a look at page 4,

I believe, at the affidavit, paragraph 9, and just read that sentence to yourself and tell us if that refreshes your recollection as to whether or not you had listened in on the telephone conversation with a view toward being a witness?

A No. This is not the idea at all. I was merely witnessing what my husband was saying and what Mr. Leonard was saying, but not with a view to being a witness for Kerr McGee Corporation. I was in no way involved in this, myself.

MR. TIGUE: May I read part of that paragraph 9, your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

(Mr. Tigue read to the jury from Defendant's Exhibit AE.)

MR. MAC DONALD: The request was to read paragraph 9.

THE COURT: He read half of it.

MR. MAC DONALD: I thought the bottom half, which speaks of the same subject, should be included.

MR. TIGUE: I will be delighted to.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

(Mr. Tigue read further to the jury from Defendant's Exhibit AE.)

1	mpe	Brooke - cross	537
2	Q	You listened in on the March 2nd,	1972 conver-
3	sation, is	that correct?	
4	A	I did.	
5	Q	And also on the June 30, 1972 conv	versation?
6	A	I did.	
7		MR. TIGUE: I wonder if we might h	have the ori-
8	ginal, your	Honor. I marked the copy and I	don't have the
9	appendix.		
10		THE COURT: Yes. Would you gentle	emen step up
11	just a mome	nt, please.	
12		(At the side bar.)	
13		THE COURT: Mr. MacDonald, do you	have this?
14		MR. MAC DONALD: Last night, the	handwritten
15	one was obt	ained by Mr. Tique from Mrs. Brook	ke. This
16	morning, Mi	rs. Brooke said Mr. Tigue had not	asked for the
17	first draft	of the affidavit.	
18		MR. TIGUE: Because I was unaware	of its
19	existence.		
20		THE COURT: You have both of thes	e exhibits at
21	this point?		
22		MR. MAC DONALD: Yes.	
23		THE COURT: Shall I re-mark my co	pies?
24		MR. MAC DONALD: I assume Mr. Tig	ue is going to
25	put them in	n evidence.	

mpe

Brooke - cross

MR. TIGUE: Yes, I intend to.

THE COURT: I want the record to show that they were furnished.

MR. TIGUE: Yes. I received this immediately before Mrs. Brooke took the stand this morning, so I haven't read it completely.

THE COURT: All right. I just wanted to be sure.

MR. MAC DONALD: Judge, I have given you another

copy of 3512. You wanted to give it to her.

THE COURT: All right.

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(In open court.)

BY MR. TIGUE:

Q And the affidavit you have before you, Mrs. Brooke, which is Defendant's Exhibit AE, that is an affidavit in a lawsuit entitled "United States District Court, Southern District of New York, Jackson D. Leonard, DBA, doing business as J. D. Leonard and Associates and Leonard Process Company, Inc., plaintiffs, against Kerr McGee Chemical Corp., defendant."

That is what it says here.

Yes. That is the affidavit that you signed, is that right?

That's right.

And that affidavit was prepared for you by the attorneys for Kerr McGee, was it not?

It was, at their request.

Yes. And they told you it was in connection with that litigation?

Yes.

Now, in connection with that litigation, there were depositions taken, were there not, testimony given before trial?

> (No response.) A

> > THE COURT: Do you know what that means?

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THE WITNESS: No. I'm sorry.

Q Sorry.

Did it come to your attention that there was testimony given under oath prior to the trial? For instance, Mrs. Brooke, what the lawyers call a deposition, where someone testifies? You are not aware of that?

A I wasn't aware of that, no. We did not discuss this in great detail, because it had nothing to do with me.

- Q Well, do you remember back on April 10th, 1974, last year, that some lawyers came to your home in Oklahoma?
- A Unfortunately, yes. Two days before my husband wied.
- Q And was that for the purpose of taking his testimony under oath?
 - A Yes.
 - Q If I may use the word deposition for that --
 - A I see. I'm so sorry.
- Q I believe yesterday you told us that Mr. Brooke passed away on April 12th, 1974?

A He did, two days after he gave what you call -- the deposition?

Q The deposition, yes. Now, when he gave that deposition, of course he was very gravely ill, was he not?

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jge A He had been under morphia for a month and the doctors had told me that he was in semi-coma for about two weeks. He was only lucid very occasionally. And you strongly felt that that deposition was completely unnecessary, did you not?

I certainly did. I was very much against it.

And it was your impression that it was Mr. Leonard's lawyer who had asked for that?

I didn't know who had asked for it.

Did the attorneys for Kerr McGee ever tell you that they insisted on that deposition over the objection of Mr. Leonard?

A No, they never discussed this with me. I've had very little contact with Kerr McGee since my husband died.

Ω And do you know a man by the name of William Schurtman?

I met him on one occasion at the 21 Club in the company of Mr. Leonard and my husband.

And he was also at your home on April 10th, 1974?

He came down, yes.

And that was in Oklahoma? 0

In Oklahoma City. A

And were you aware that under the the of the Q

1	jge Brooke - cross 542
2	testimony which was to be taken that he also was to ask
3	questions of your husband?
4	A I had no idea.
5	I wasn't present.
6	Q Now, sometime after Mr. Brooke passed away, the
7	attorneys for Kerr McGee asked you to prepare a document,
8	did they not?
9	A Yes, they did.
10	Q And do you have that document with you today,
11	Mrs. Brooke?
12	A My own written?
13	Q Yes, ma'am.
14	A I don't have it here. I'm very marry.
15	MR. MAC DONALD: I have it.
16	A (Continuing) I think you have a copy yourself
17	Q Yes, I do have a copy.
18	MR. MAC DONALD: This is the original.
19	(Handing.)
20	MR. TIGUE: Let the record reflect that I am
21	marking as Defendant's Exhibit AF, four handwritten pages
22	which Mr. MacDonald just supplied to me, and I am marking
23	a third piece of paper, which is Defendant's Exhibit AG,
24	that Mr. MacDonald has also given to me.

Mrs. brooke, is Defendant's Exhibit AF the

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they wanted you to sign an affidavit in the Leonard- Kerr McGee litigation?

A They said that they would like me to do this since my husband was -- had died and they felt that I as his wife should do this.

- Q Would you tell us how long after April 12th this was written?
 - A It was written in May.
- Q The final affidavit was dated May 22nd. Could you use that as a frame of reference as to when the handwritten notes, which are Defendant's Exhibit AF, were written?
 - A A few days before.
 - Q And before you wrote Defendant's Exhibit AF --
 - A This is my handwritten one?
- Q Yes, the one in front of you. There is a little tag on the top there which is a means for identifying it.

The handwritten notes AF, before you wrote that in ten minutes, you had an opportunity to review the complete file of the Kerr McGee litigation, did you not?

A No. I did not read it in full. It was very, very thick and I can honestly say I was not in the least bit interested in the case at all. So I didn't want to spend any time on it.

li li	1222
1	jge Brooke - cross 545
2	Q I am having a little difficulty reading here.
3	Would you please read the first paragraph of your notes?
4	A Well, it says, "Having read the complete file
5	on the meetings and telephone conversations between Jackson
6	Leonard and my late husband, John L. C. Brooke, my comments
7	are as follows:"
8	But I didn't read it in full because that

But I didn't read it in full because that would have taken days, believe me.

Q The document that you did look at, Mrs. Brooke, that includes the depositions that we used of Mr. Leonard in connection with that case?

- A I hadn't seen it at the time. Subsequently I did.
- Q And when were you shown it subsequently, madam?
- A After I wrote this.

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- Q Can you tell us when, please?
- A I have no idea, quite honestly, no. I was under very great stress at that time. My husband had just died.
- Q Would it have been like within six months? We are talking about May of 1974, and this is now about eight or nine months later. Couldyou give us just a general time when you read Mr. Leonard's deposition?
 - A Oh, it was before, about October.
 - Q Can you tell us how you came to read that? I

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mean who showed it to you and under what circumstances?

- A One of the attorneys of Kerr McGee showed it to me.
- Q And did he say for what purpose he had shown it to you?
- A Just to -- well, because he wondered if I would be interested in the comments that my husband had made on Mr. Leonard's -- deposition?
 - Q Yes, madam, deposition.
 - A Right.
 - Q And you read it.
 - A Yes, I did.
 - Q And that came to some 6,000 pages, did it not?
- A Oh, heavens no. This was just a small -- these comments that I read were only, I think, a few pages, the particular part that might have been of interest to me.
- Q You were shown a portion, then, of the total deposition?
 - A Yes.
- Q Could you tell us when the first time was that it was indicated to you that you might be a witness in this case?
 - A Yes. The beginning of December, last year, '74.
 - Q And other than the conversations you had with

1	jge Brooke - cross 547
2	Mr. MacDonald, did the attorneys for Kerr McGee indicate
3	to you that you might be a witness in this case?
4	A They had no idea, I don't think, that there was
5	any case, I mean, that there was this case.
6	Q Are you making an assumption or did they tell
7	you that they were unaware of a criminal care against
8	Mr. Leonard?
9	A I don't think they did know.
10	Q Now, when you were asked to testify in this case
11	you called an attorney, did you not?
12	A Yes.
13	Q And was that one of Kerr McGee's attorneys?
14	A No. I twas my own private attorney.
15	Q And what was his name?
16	A John Edwards.
17	Q And then thereafter you called the attorney for
18	Kerr McGee, did you not?
19	A On a friendly basis. He is a personal friend.
20	Mr. Robert Walsh.
21	Q And Mr. Robert Walsh is one of the attorneys
22	who is handling the litigation which we call Leonard versu
23	Kerr McGee, is that right?
24	Λ He is.
25	and he was the attorney who showed you the depo

1	jge Brocke - cross 549
2	I think it is rather clear.
3	THE WITNESS: I have no interest in Kerr McGee
4	case.
5	THE COURT: If you look at the original I
6	don't think it needs be read into the record at this point
7	Q Could you take a look at your handwritten notes
8	which are Defendant's Exhibit AF? You discuss in there
9	this meeting that you had with Mr. Leonard and Mrs.
10	Leonard.
11	A Which page?
12	Q I believe it is on the second page.
13	A At the top?
14	Q The part where Mr. Leonard says he had a Swiss
15	bank account. Would you read that portion, please.
16	A From "Mr. Leonard was extremely anxious for
17	my husband to join him in business." Shall I go on from
18	there?
19	Q Yes.
20	A "And many tempting offers were made, namely, a
21	check for \$10,000, which Jack refused."
22	This was offered at the 21 Club.
23	

- Q Yes, now, in the margin, does that say, "Bidn't hear or see"?
 - A I didn't. I was not present.
 - Will you please continue in that paragraph.

A And subsequently at their own apartment, Mr.

Leonard's apartment, that is, one evening I was brought into the conversation and told by Mr. Leonard that I would not settle in Oklahoma and could I not persuade Jack -- my husband -- to join him in business and live in an apartment he owns at Sutton Place, plus \$100,000, any of which he would deposit in a Swiss bank, making it easier for me to return to Europe to see my children.

This latter offer we made in writing, but unfortunately Jack, my husband, threw it in his waste basket at the Plaza.

This I did say.

THE COURT: All right. That's enough. There's no question.

- Q Now, that is the end of the discussion, isn't it, about the meeting which took place in Mr. Leonard's apartment, is that right?
 - A That is the end of my written --
- Q Yes. That's the question. And when you wrote
 Defendant's Exhibit AF, your handwritten notes, you didn't

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put anything in there where Mr. Leonard said he has aSwiss bank account, did you?

A No, I did not, but I was asked, having written this, to remember more and write literally everything that I can remember about my meetings with Mr. Leonard, and that is why my final affidavit is here, because I then remembered and wrote in full -- I didn't write, I told in full, everything that I recall. I didn't think initially that it was necessary.

Q You didn't regard it as important for relating that conversation for your purposes?

A I didn't think it was important for me or for Kerr McGee. My statement surely will not help them in any way.

- Q You took defendant's Exhibit AF, your handwritten notes, to the lawyers for Kerr McGee, did you not?
 - A I didn't take them. They collected them.
 - Q They came to your home?
 - A Yes.
- Q And then did there come a time when you went to their office?
 - A No.
 - Q Did they come back to your home?
 - A No. This was over the phone. The time that they

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A It is.

Q And if you look at the last page, you will notice that it's typed in "May 22, 1974."

A It is.

- Q Was that prepared for your signature, and then you supplied additional information on that date?
 - A I haven't -- I have not read this --
 - Q Will you take a minute, please --
- A -- because it is very similar to this one, but it wasn't complete and not as accurate as I wished it to be. If you will see, in paragraph 7, there are two lines which aren't written in.
- Q Yes. And this was prepared for your review and you looked at the draft of the affidavit, is that right?
 - A I did.
 - Q And you gave additional information?
- A I didn't give very much additional information as
 I can recall, but I did say that this was incomplete, and
 I'm not the type of person who signs things that aren't complete and accurate.
- Q Now, I notice between the draft and the final, the date November 15, 1970, has been deleted.
 - A What?
 - Q Let me see if I can help you.

1	mpe Brooke - cross 554
2	A November 15, 1970.
3	Q Yes, ma'am.
4	You will notice it was in the draft and wasn't
5	in the final.
6	A Quite, because that was a Sunday night, and in
7	fact I was not at that meeting. Mr. Leonard had my husband
8	to dinner, and I was at that time still in England.
9	Q You determined those facts when you were given
10	the draft affidavit, is that right?
11	A Yes.
12	Q In other words, you were asked to sign it or to
13	confirm it, and you said November 15, 1970 is incorrect,
14	"because I was in England."
15	A Yes. My passport will show that.
16	Q Did you consult your passport when the affidavit
17	was presented to you?
18	A Yes.
19	Q And you told the attorneys that they put a wrong
20	date in there, is that correct?
21	A Yes.
22	Q The attorneys were the people who put the dates
23	in here, were they not?
24	A No, the most apart from that one date well,
25	you see, they consulted with my husband's secretary, who had

1	mpe Brooke - cross 555
2	his diary, and she gave the November 15th date, but I was
3	not present at that at that meeting.
4	Q And then I noticed there's a date down there
5	of February 22, 1971. Do you know whether or not
6	A 22, 1971?
7	Q Yes. If you look at the affidavit. The draft
8	and the final, in both.
9	A The final one?
10	Q Well, let's look at the final one, February 22,
11	1971.
12	A Yes.
13	Q Do you know whether Jackson Leonard was in Sidney,
14	Australia, during that period?
15	A Well, if I met with him he must have been in
16	New York.
17	Q Now, if you will go back to your notes for a
18	minute, Mrs. Brooke that again is Exhibit AF I
19	notice at the end you make the following date: "But I
20	would like to say that both Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Leonard
21	have always been kind and friendly toward me."
	A That's indeed true.
23	Q Yes. And that was deleted, was it not, when
24	the affidavit was prepared?
25	A I think that's yes, it was, and I do recall

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1	mpe Brooke - cross 556						
2	that I didn't want this deleted, but legally my own writin						
3	was completely personal, but obviously in court, people						
4	don't want to hear personal things.						
5	Q And the attorneys thought it would be better to						
6	remove it, did they not? They told you that?						
7	A Yes.						
8	Q I notice in the final affidavit in paragraph 3,						
9	there's a reference to Mr. Leonard's wife as a charming						
10	girl.						
11	Did they ask to have that deleted also?						
12	A Yes, and I said that I didn't want this deleted						
13	Q Now, if you will look at the final affidavit,						
14	paragraph 6						
15	A 6.						
16	Q Yes, ma'am. And if you will read the third						
17	sentence in: This is the meeting of September 20, 1971,						
18	is that correct?						
19	A That's right.						
20	Q And						
21	A My late husband and I again met with Mr. Leonar						
22	at the Bluc 21. Mr. Schurtman was present.						
23	Q You needn't read it. I am going to read a sen-						
24	tence and ask you a question.						
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THE COURT: Mr. Tique wants to ask you a ques-

tion.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I thought you said you wanted me to read it.

Q I am sorry, I can't make myself clear. The third sentence said, "Mr. Leonard talked mostly of the alimony he was paying his former wife and I understood that Mr. Schurtman had handled all of Mr. Leonard's divorce proceedings and was presently handling a violation on the Rivera, in which his wife was concerned."

A That's right. That's written here.

Q That was not in your original handwritten notes, was it?

A No, because -- because, as I say, I just wrote this very quickly, and I didn't write everything that was said.

Q And it was the attorneys who asked that that be put in?

A No. They -- they didn't ask that it be put in.

They said, "Will you please remember and tell us everything that -- that you can remember that was said between Mr.

Leonard, Mrs. Leonard, Mr. Schurtman" -- my husband and myself.

Q Did Mr. Walsh indicate that you should pay particular attention to information that maybe derrogatory to

you met Mr. Leonard for the first time in November of 1970?

Then did you say this morning, Mrs. Brooke, that

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Before you wrote your handwritten notes, you did

tion as to whether or not that was one of the documents

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that you referred to in your handwritten notes when you said you had read the entire file?

- A No, I hadn't read it.
- Q Now, with respect to the conversation that was had at Mr. Leonard's apartment, would you agree with this statement.

"Do you recall what was said specifically about conversations, if anything".

MR. MAC DONALD: Are you reading from AH?

MR. TIGUE: I am reading a statement and asking the witness if that statement refreshes her recollection.

May we approach the bench, your Honor?

THE COURT: In that form I would sustain an objection.

- Q Do you agree that what really happened is that there was a discussion about depositing money in a bank in Australia rather than Switzerland?
 - A Cortainly not. It was Switzerland.
- Q Would you take a look at Defendant's Exhibit AH again, the affidavit, and please take a minute to read this, if you would, and tell us if that refreshes your recollection.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained. There's no recollection to be refreshed, Mr. Tique. She has a

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1	mpe	Bro	ooke - cro	535	561	A
2	recollection.					
3	MR. T	IGUE: N	May I have	e an add	itional	minute
4	to read this doo	ument?				
5	THE C	COURT:	ou may.			
6	(Paus	se.)				
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THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, due to the length of the morning, we will take the first of two very short recesses at this moment.

(Recess.)

MR. TIGUE: May I proceed, your Honor.

THE COURT: You may.

BY MR. TIGUE:

Q I'm somewhat confused, Mrs. Brooke.

Would you fix as best you can, the date that you were in Mr. Leonard's apartment with Mrs. Leonard and Mr. Brooke?

A Yes, I can.

It was towards the end of July. I recall it because my daughter was visiting with me.

Q And it is impossible to fix any particular date in July, is that correct?

A I cannot recall the exact date. I think she arrived on June the 30th and she was here for about a month. So it was towards the end of July.

Q The first time that you were asked about this meeting, you said it occurred on November 15, 1970, did you not, when you talked to the Kerr McGee attorneys?

- A No, I don't say that.
- Q Do you have your draft affidavit? That is

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You told him to change it in any case, is that

- Q And in paragraph 2, that same date is deleted and then in paragraph 4 that date is also deleted, is that right? When I say "that date" --
 - The same one you are looking at now?
 - Yes, ma'am, November 15, 1970, yes.

And you said that there was one other occasion that you met with him but you do not recall the date, is that right?

- That's right. As you now know, I am no good at A dates.
- Now, this conversation that Mr. Leonard and Mr. Brooke were having in July of '71 in his apartment was essentially a business conversation where they were talking about the offers and counter offers to go together, is that right?
 - This is correct. A
- And if I may just read from the bottom of page 1 of your handwritten notes, it says, "My meetings with Mr. Leonard were always social and, apart from two occasions, his wife was always present, a charming girl, and we seemed to have much in common to discuss. Therefore we were only barely aware of our husband's conversations."

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Was that referring also the July 1971 conversation?

A No, because I was brought into this by Mr.

Leonard, who I think said in some statement that we had recently moved to Oklahoma City, and he was very anxious that my husband join him in business. And so this is why I was brought into the conversation.

Q Was this the very first occasion that you had met Mr. Leonard?

A In his apartment?

Q Yes.

A No.

Q Were you the person who supplied the information for the draft affidavit which said -- again I'm on paragraph 4 -- "My first meeting with Mr. Leonard took place on approximately November 15."

Was it your statement to the attorneys that it was at the first time you met Mr. Leonard that he told you he had a Swiss bank account?

A This was not the first time I met him that he said this, no.

Q And you had not told the attorneys for Kerr McGee that?

A No, I had not.

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Now, if I can go to the discussion about placing \$100,000 in a Swiss bank account, were handwritten notes

I believe say that "any portion of that \$100,000 could be deposited into the Swiss bank account." Is that right?

- A That's right.
- Q And then when the affidavits were drawn up, that was changed to a 50-50 split, is that right?
 - A That's right.
 - Q Could you tell us how that came about?
- A Because I do recall that the sum of 50,000 and 50,000 was discussed.

The draft.

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Brooke - cross mpe 1 THE COURT: The draft that the attorneys pre-2 pared, in which you made corrections, deletions and so on. 3 THE WITNESS: I am so sorry --THE COURT: This is Exhibit AG, which we call the draft. Q AG: 7 No, I did not. 8 Was Mr. MacDonald supplied a copy of the final 9 affidavit -- I better get my numbers here -- that's AE 10 before you, the final affidavit. 11 A Yes. 12 And you went over that briefly with him? 13 Yes. 14 But you didn't give him, did you, a copy of 15 your handwritten notes? 16 Yes. A 17 THE COURT: Yes, you did not. 18 All right. Would you clear that up? Q 19 I -- I am not clear --20 He did not have them. I --21 You never showed it to him, did you? 0 22

I don't recall that I did.

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1	mpe Brooke - cross 569
2	written these notes very quickly.
3	Q Did you have them with you when you came in Decem
4	ber?
5	A No, I don't think I did, no.
6	Q After you gave the originals to the attorneys for
7	Kerr McGee, how did you get them back in your possession,
8	the originals?
9	The ones that are before you.
10	A I requested to have them back.
11	Q Could you tell us when you did that?
12	A After the final affidavit.
13	Q would that be when you were preparing
14	A That was in May, was it?
15	Q Yes.
16	Q You requested the original handwritten notes to
17	be given back to you in May. Was there a particular reason
18	for that?
19	A I felt that I would like to have them, since I
20	had written them, and it was to do with occasions that my
21	late husband and I had had. I just wanted them for personal
22	reasons.
23	Q Could you tell us when the last time it was that
24	you spoke with Mr. Walsh? I believe he is the attorney
25	for Kerr McGee?

- Was that before or after you testified?
- After. It was on a purely personal basis. He
- Q But it's perfectly clear that you never showed the handwritten notes -- it's perfectly clear, is it not, that you never showed Mr. MacDonald the handwritten notes
- Yes. I am sorry. I misspoke. Before you

Now, do you recall, back last April, Mr. Leonard called you and told you that he wanted to see Mr. Brooke and asked about his state of health?

That's correct.

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And did you refuse him an opportunity to visit Mr. Brooke?

A I did not refuse. I said that it was really not possible, because it was two days before my husband died and he wouldn't have recognized Mr. Leonard, anyway.

Q When you came here in December, a month ago, did you call Mr. Leonard on the telephone?

571 Brooke - cross 1 · e redirect 2 No. 3 Did you call him on the telephone before you testified here yesterday? 5 No. 6 MR. TIGUE: I have no further questions. 7 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 8 BY MR. MAC DONALD: 9 Q On AG there's some handwriting in the upper left-10 ha d corner. Did you place that handwriting there? 11 A Yes. 12 Does that include my telephone number and my 13 address? 14 It does. 15 And is it your recollection that you wrote that 16 there during a telephone conversation that you and had 17 prior to your first visit to New York in December of 1974? 18 That's right. I show you Government's Exhibit 95 for identifi-19 20 cation, together with -- I will just ask you if you can iden-21 tify 95 as being a Xerox of two pages of your now expired 22 passport? 23 That's right. 24 This morning, did vou at my request, examine 25 that passport and examine the visa issued by the United

1	mpe Brooke - redirect 573
2	MR. MAC DONALD: Nothing further.
3	MR. TIGUE: No questions.
4	MR. MAC DONALD: I will offer 95.
5	MR. TIGUE: No objection.
6	THE COURT: It may be received.
7	(Government's Exhibit 95 for identification,
8	received in evidence.)
9	(Witness excused.)
10	MR. MAC DONALD: Government rests, your Honor.
11	THE COURT: All right.
12	Ladies and gentlemen, we will excuse you for a
13	brief recess.)
14	(The jury left the courtroom.)
15	THE COURT: Motions.
16	MR. TIGUE: Yes, your Honor.
17	I have some, your Honor, if I may just have a
18	minute.
19	May I proceed, your Honor?
20	THE COURT: You may.
21	MR.TIGUE: I would move, your Honor, to dis-
22	miss the indictment and for a judgment of acquittal with
23	respect to both counts of the indictment.
24	First, with respect to 1968, I believe that th
25	Government has failed to prove venue. The testimony in

the case is that the tax return was prepared in New York and that in the ordinary course of business it was mailed to New Jersey, and the stamp of the income tax return itself shows that it was received in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania office of the Internal Revenue Service. I hope to have, your Honor, a case, which I believe was by Judge Weinfeld, but frankly I spent a little time preparing the cross examination of Mrs. Brooke, and I apologize for not having that case, but my understanding of the law is that the crime is committed not by the preparation, as it is in income tax evasion cases —

THE COURT: This is addressed now to count 2?

MR. TIGUE: Yes, it is, your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well.

MR. TIGUE: The crime is committed when a person subscribes and makes the return. The term "make" has been judicially described to mean the actual filing and of course "subscribing" means to sign it.

There is no evidence where the tax return was signed. The only evidence is that it was mailed to New Jersey. The only possible inference would be that it was signed in New Jersey and no permissible inference that it was signed in the Southern District of New York.

The income tax evasion cases are against me on

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS For the Second Circuit

United States of America,

Appellee,

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

against

Jackson D. Leonard,

Defendant-Appellant.

On Appeal From the United States District Court For the Southern District of New York

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Charles Tynch , being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is over the age of 18 years, is not a party to the action, and resides at 2189 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York That on July 27, 1976 , he served two copies of the Appendix

on

Robert Fiske, Esq.
United States Attorney for the
Southern District of New York
Attorney for Appellee
Foley Square
New York, New York

by delivering to and leaving same with a proper person or persons in charge of the office or offices at the above address or addresses during the usual business hours of said day.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of July

, 1976

SOHR V. D'ESPOSITO
ROTERY Public, State of Sew York
No. 30-0932350

Qualified in Nassau County
Commission Expires Merch 80, 19 77